PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES]

No. 52,803—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
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GUINNESS' STOUT
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All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6325	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903,
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Aboss, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 4th March.

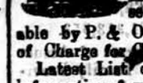
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903. For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 50
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 3-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-0	" 50
AROMA	" 6-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 50
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-0	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in. Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentillies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	Rs. a.
(Original weights) per lb.	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	" 1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	" 2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	" 2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE per lb. HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	" 1 2
Do do in cut	" 1 3
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	" 1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON) (Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 3
AMERICAN	" 0 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	" 0 14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	" 1 0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	" 0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	" 0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	" 1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
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Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs.	2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	"	1-4 "
MARRONS GLACE'S	"	2 "

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A GRAND

SCOTTISH CONCERT,

Under the Gracious Patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

Will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1903,

AT 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.
Mr. F. S. KERR.

PART I.

1. Duet.....Scottish Airs .....
Pianoforte—Mrs. MILLARD.
Violin—Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
2. Song .....Mary .....Richardson.
Capt. H. M. MOORE.
3. Song .....Slave Song .....Riego
Mrs. BOLLAM.
4. Song .....Molly .....
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
5. Song .....Caller Herrin' .....Lady Nairne.
(By Special Request).
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
6. Recitation .....Dookin' .....Jeems Kaye.
Mr. JAMES P. CHRYSTAL.
7. Song .....Mary Morrison.....Sullivan.
Capt. KENDALL.

INTERVAL.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.
Mr. F. S. KERR.

PART II.

1. Duet.....Oh! Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast .....Mendelssohn.
The Misses WARD.
2. Song .....Douglas Gordon .....Laurance Kellie.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3. Song .....Ye Banks and Braes .....
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
4. Violin Solo.....Salterella .....Papini.
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
5. ..... Within a Mile o' Edinburgh Toun .....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
6. Cornet Solo .....Afton Water .....
Mr A. L. RHENIUS.
7. Part Song .....
AULD LANG SYNE.
Accompanist.—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street and Oak Lane.

CH. LEWI,
MANUFACTURER,
KALISCH,

IS OPEN to take up AGENCIES of every description for RUSSIA.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, at 6 P. M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,
BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the intimation published of the PROPOSAL of the Trustees to TAKE STEPS towards PROVIDING a NEW CATHEDRAL and for that purpose TO OBTAIN SANCTION for the DISPOSAL of the PRESENT BUILDING and ITS SITE, a MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1903, at 5-30 p.m., to CONSIDER that PROPOSAL, at which Meeting the LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE will PRESIDE and RESOLUTIONS will be PROPOSED.

All persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from the 1st day of April, 1903.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper's office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees two hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMAH CUT ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of 45 tons of ROOF BOARDS and 110 tons of LINING BOARDS.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees five hundred should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st February, 1903.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LD.

MR. TATA'S LARGE HOTEL at Mazewether Road, Apollo Bander, to be known as "TAJ MAHAL HOTEL," will be OPENED from 1st December next. APPLICATIONS are invited from Tradesmen for RENTING SHOPS in the HOTEL PREMISES. There are altogether 13 Shops with areas varying from 700 to 2,600 sq. feet each. For rents and other particulars apply to

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

5th February, 1903.

OUR ENGAGEMENT WITH Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS having terminated by mutual agreement, he no longer holds authority to sign for us. Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY has RECEIVED AUTHORITY TO SIGN our Firm Per Procuration from this date.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th February 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE Our SHOP. All in Stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Crepons, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction. All at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a last visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains. Our GREAT SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd March, 1903. For LAST WEEK ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, Esplanade Cross Road. Opposite Gokuldas Hospital, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY FLOUR MILL Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bombay Flour Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, Marine Street No. 7, on Wednesday the 18th March 1903, at 4 P. M., at which the following business will be brought forward:—

To pass the Balance Sheet and adopt the Directors' Report.
To declare a dividend.
To elect a Director in place of Mr. W. Lang who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
To appoint an Auditor for the coming year and fix his remuneration; and
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 23rd March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, for the SUPPLY of:—

200 tons boards teak wagon bottom,
50 " ditto roof,
100 " ditto lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th February, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that COOVERBAI widow and administratrix of the property and credits of CALLIANJI PREMJI MOHANJI, has contracted to sell the immoveable property described below:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, water well and out-houses outstanding thereon, situate lying and being in Ovalwady at Vithalwady Without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 354 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property lately of Crushnaji Naranji Deshmukh otherwise called Baba Deshmukh, but now of Mulji Jetha, and partly by the property of Fatuma Bhuli, on the West by the said Ovalwady Lane, on the North by the house formerly of Girdher Odhowji but now of Valabhdas Jamnadas Devidas and on the South by the passage or gully common to the premises hereby granted and the house formerly of the late Ramchander Moroba but now of Kara Bhanji and which piece of land is registered in the Books of Pension and Tax land under Collector's Old No. 510, Collectors New No. 2195, Old Survey No. 84 and New Survey No. 1493 and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes in Ward C, Ward No. 1758, Street Nos. 18 at 20 Ovalwady and Ward Nos. 1759, 1760, Street No. 1 and 2 Ovalwady and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Bai Cooverbai the vendor and her tenants.—Dated this 28th day of February, 1903.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTORS.

THE CURRICULUM of study is that required by the Educational Department and is as follows:—

(A)—COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.—

(I) School Method and Management. (II) History of Education. (III) Psychology. (IV) School Method and Management. (V) Hygiene. — For Senior Students preparing for the Government Teacher's Examination. For Junior Students.

(B)—PRELIMINARIES,—

English, Mathematics Literature, French, History, Geography, Elementary Hygiene, Needle-work, Cooking. — For Candidates for the Entrance Examination (who have not passed Matriculation).

(C)—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.—

(I) Drawing (II) Musical knowledge (III) Science (IV) Preparation for the School of Art Drawing Examination. — For Senior and Junior Students and Entrance Examination Candidates.

IN FREEHAND—Model, Geometry and Perspective by a teacher qualified from the South Kensington Art Department.

The annual competition in drawing instituted by Vere Foster is now open to Teachers Training in our Institution.

1st prize in books	...	..	..	... Rs. 20
2nd Do.	...	..	..	 10
3rd Do.	...	...	..	 7

10 other book prizes.

The Training College is affiliated to the Trinity College of Music, London, and students are prepared for the Examination in Musical Knowledge without extra fee, except for Pianoforte playing.

Examinations take place in School Method and Management.

Hygiene, History of Education, Psychology — In August.
Drawing Certificate Examination—In April.
Vere Foster's Drawing Competition—In September.
Trinity College Pianoforte playing — In September or October.
Practical Teaching and Class Management — In October or November.
Musical Knowledge (Trinity College) In December.
Entrance Examination—In July.
3 Scholarships are awarded to successful Students.

The above Certificates satisfy the requirements of the Government Educational Department and qualify the recipients to teach the optional Subjects required by the Code in every efficient Government School.

A special class will meet on Saturdays 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. for the benefit of teachers employed in other Schools, and desirous of appearing for the Government Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Intending Students and Teachers for the Special course are invited to call any first Tuesday of the month, to see the classes at work.

The Educational Inspectors remark: "In the all important subject of School Method and Teaching, I was exceedingly pleased with both the written answers and practical work."

"When I inspected the Alexandra School the work of the teacher (certified from the Clare Road Training College) appeared to me to be conspicuously good."

"I found the students extremely well prepared and quite up to the Standard, and I noticed marked improvement in the Practical Teaching and class management.

In the Teacher's Examination, 1902, there were seven successful First and Second year students, in the Trinity College Music Examination there were two.

In the School of Art Drawing Examinations there were three successful students from the Clare Road Training College.

For prospectus and information apply to

THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
CLARE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time, to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder, Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

FOR SALE.—STEAM MOTOR CAR, Seat 2. Rs. 2,700. ELECTRIC, Seat 4. Rs. 3,700. MOTOR CYCLE, Rs 600.—F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for Hill Station in Summer and Plains in Winter. Apply H. CLARK & Co., Tailors, Calcutta.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED GOANESE MISTRY and 25 Tailors for Calcutta. Apply H. CLARK & Co., Tailors, Calcutta.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned hey are the best in the world.

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street. Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case at Bandora.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

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PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS or PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 239 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

DUSTUR AND DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC., REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES MERCHANTS,

Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vicuna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50, 55 and 60.

FIT DURABILITY and STYLE ARE OUR CONSTANT STUDY.

Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

Outstation orders are carefully executed.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

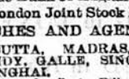
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.



SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Moultan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 to 12 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

CAST IRON PIPES.

Steel Angles, Tees, and Plates.
Rolled Steel Beams.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

DEVJEE MALJEE,
INDIAN JEWELLER,

No. 19, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Equally nice and Highly polished on the Machine, same as the English make.

Reduction in Prices. Specialities in Chain Bracelets Curb and Fancy Patterns with padlocks, charms and snake patterns.

A LARGE Stock of Gold and Silver ready made ORNAMENTS of Choicest and latest fashion in numerous well designed patterns. Complete finish and incomparable polish is guaranteed. Gold exchanged for ready made ornaments at the Market Rate. Up-country orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Our Rates are cheaper than any other firm in Bombay.

WORK DONE PUNCTUALLY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m.. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman consisting of marble top table, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, cabinets, camp, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawer and book case.

1 Cabul tent and 1 Swiss cottage tent.

2 gold hunting watches, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 valuable 2 day chronometer in mahogany case, by French Royal Exchange, London; gold and silver specks and eye glasses.

75 pieces assorted leathers suitable for binding purposes.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Captain J. W. Bennett, consisting of wearing apparel, telescope, sextants, compasses, banjo, gold studs, novels and magazines, a box of St. Julien claret and sundry articles.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light strong-built victoria.

1 second-hand glass fronted brougham.

1 second-hand dog cart.

1 strong-built office shigram.

1 pair of chestnut geldings, 14-2, going in single and double harness and saddle.

1 white coloured cow with calf, gives 5 seers milk.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGBHAT CROSS LANE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Moomabhai Bana, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Anandrao Baliaji, the Executor of the last will and testaments of Sonabai, widow of Baboo Krishnaji and his sons Yeshwant Dwarkanath and Datto, minors, under the age of 18 years by their father and natural guardian the said Anandrao Baliaji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of June, 1901, the following landed property, viz :—

All those two pieces of land adjoining to each other, containing by admeasurement in aggregate 274 square yards or thereabouts, out of which one piece admeasuring 133 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax old No. 152, new No. 1353, old Survey No. 502 and new Survey No. 7802, and the other being of Nazadari tenure, of which one Dinanath Sakharam is a Nazadar, containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses, or shawl standing thereon, situate at Mugbhat Cross Lane, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 381 and 382 and Street Nos. 41 and 43, and bounded on the east by the public passage called Mugbhat Cross Lane, on the west by the property of Radhabai, widow of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, on the north by the property of Jankibai, wife of Sitaram Bhikaji, and on the south by the property of Nana Balaji, and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Soldiers' Swimming Bath, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing-room and bed room furniture of the latest design, rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, Indian carpets, rich table ornaments, Hink's lamps, oil paintings, engravings, steel trunks, portmanteaus, wearing apparel, military saddle, English leg-boy, key camera, English clock, D.B. L. Prince grain by Boswell, a rose-wood ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, garden plants, etc., the property of Major E. J. LAMB.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned dogs belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. P. Close—

1 Bull-terrier bitch.
1 Cocker Spaniel bitch.
1 Cocker Spaniel dog.

SALE OF 21 CASES DHOOTIES AND 10 CASES DRILLS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned cases of piecegoods, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers, by order of their Banker, Mr. Kika Khooshal—

Ex s s Stanley Hall.

K B. M. 857-8—2 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.

Ex s s Ettrickdale.

957-60—4 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.

Ex s s Clan Macleod.

1018-20—3 cases 48 in. white tape bordered dhooties.

Ex s s City of Lucknow.

1598—1 case 41in. grey print silk bordered dhooties.

Ex s s Eden Hall.

1768-70—3 cases 42 and 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.

Ex s s Arabia.

1913-15—3 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.

Ex s s Eden Hall.

1973-75—3 cases 48in. colored bordered white dhooties.

Ex s s Asia.

2187-88—3 cases grey tint silk bordered dhooties.

Ex s s Clan Macleod.

723-25—3 cases 25in. white drills.
929—1 case 25in. white drills.

Ex s s Australia.

1270—1 case 21in. white drills.

Ex s s Nubia.

1284-88—5 cases 24in. dyed drills.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. E. L. CROSBY, consisting of—

Silver necklace, bracelet and brooches, chains, pins, pencils, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, wristlets, hand bags, opera and magnifying glasses, combs, pocket knives, laces, fans, folding chairs, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
H, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF CLAYTON AND JOWETT'S ÆRATED WATER ESSENCES, Munyon's Remedies, Atkinson's Perfumes, Johann Maria Farina's Cologne Water, and other goods suitable for Chemists, Druggists, and General Merchants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1903, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, at 2 p.m. the following :—

By order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie-Smith and Co., Ltd.

A selection of Clayton and Jowett's famous sundry essences for aerated waters etc.

An assortment of Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedies.

An assortment of Atkinson's renowned white rose and other essences including eau-de-cologne, etc.

A lot of Johann Maria Farina and other makers cologne water.

Mallie-Pasteur filters.

Farrow and Jackson's sodawater machines.

Sundry drugs and accessories for aerated water factories.

A large selection of medicines, drugs, chemicals, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1903. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, BEAM SCALES, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills, Limited, at Delisle Road near the Elphinstone Road Station.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, Re the Jairam Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th March, 1903, at 2-30, p.m., at the mill premises, all the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 compound engine by Hicks and Hargreaves, 700 indicated horse power, 4 boilers Howden's patent with 2 engines to drive the fans with driving apparatus, chimneys and steam pipes, 1 donkey engine, 1 fire service donkey engine, 364 looms with spare beams, hangers and steam pipes, 3 lines of scutchers, 9 Flatts, 3 scutchers by Lord, 2 Chrighton openers, 1 lap, 3 breaking machine, 1 willow, shaftings, pulleys and beltings, lap bars, spring scale, 2 sizing tanks, 4 drawing beams, bevel wheels, 1 drawing frame Hathorington's (loose), 4 seam scales and triangles: 1 small road roller, trolly lines with trollys, 1 overhead cast iron tank (loose), 8 ironbeams (girders), blacksmith bellows, anvils, lathes, drilling machines, bench vices, tools, tailing and bundling presses, 107 reeling machines, crab winch, timber pieces, old iron, &c.

The above is on view and will be sold either in one lot or in lots suitable to purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the owner, and the consent of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 279 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Shaikh Abdool Aziz bin Ali Ebrahim, on the south by the property of Chaturbhuj Govindjee, on the west by the property of Abba Samsoodin Tyabjee, and on the east by the Apollo Street, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1062, and street Nos. 10, 12, and 14, Collector's old No. 20, and New No. 1824, old survey No. 1416, and new Survey No. 2-9556.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, next to B. B. & C. I. Railway Office, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood substantial made entire suits of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and porcelainware by Treacher and Co., best plateware, rich table ornaments, one Mahogany billiard table with balls, cues and marking board, &c., complete, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Satsuma flower vases, first rate pictures, table and hanging wind proof lamps, marble clock, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top tables, one iron safe, one handsome strong-built rubber-tyred victoria, one handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet, one powerful grey arab horse young and fast, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c, the property of R. E. Rear Admiral Sir CHARLES C. DRURY.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Property of other gentlemen :—

1 bay arab 14-1, showy, quiet, free from vice and bad mark, strong, young and fast, goes in harness.

1 strong high-wheeled dog-cart.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order.

1 handsome iron grey Arab horse, 14-1, 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 handsome strong English-built landau by C. Windower.

Lady's model Raleigh bicycle, cross frame 21 inches, free wheel, little used, in excellent condition.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at new Officer's bungalow, No. 12, Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suits of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, rich Persian and Brussel carpets, velvet lined drawing room suit, handsome drawing room bevelled glass panel cabinets, single and double bevelled glass door almyras, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble top round, dressing and washhand tables, rich table ornaments windproof table lamps, writing tables, partition screens, door curtains, &c., &c. the property of Captain A. de S. BURTON, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANGANGA ROAD, WALKESHWAR OR MALABAR HILL.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Madhowjee Nursey, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopaljee and Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo, pursuant to a power of sale vested in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of November, 1901, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land situate on Banganga Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue new No. 16884 and new Survey No. 7-7261, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Khimjee Girdhar, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jugganath Shunkerseth, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards the south by the vacant land, together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling-houses and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 3005, Street No. 17, which were formerly in occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. D. D. Romer, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office at Tamarind Lane, or the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Palli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome household furniture a full size slate billiard table, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of THOMAS H. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE AND DOG best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Jone's Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Perambulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£52 1/2	=	+ 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	=	Unchanged
3¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	,,
Rupee Paper	£96	=	,,

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 1/8	=	– 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/16	=	– 1/16
Spot in New York	48	=	– 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris Cheques	25·16	=	Unchanged
Berlin ,,	20·21 2/4	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 2/8	=	– 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	Unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	3 1/2 pr ct	=	,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8 pr ct	=	,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	,,
9 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	,,

STREET—

Day to-day loans	3 1/4 pr ct	=	– 1/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	=	Unchanged

SPICE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	100,000
Gold to Bombay	£	50,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£	10,000

Linseed Bold 4s. F.-b. Mar. Sellers. Tone quiet. Coffee in New York 5 11-16. Arrivals.—Steamer Duke of York.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester inactive, buyers evince little disposition to operate. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·40 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·25	5·25	5·26	5·28 +1
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·28 +1	5·27 +1	5·16 +1	4·85 +2	4·63 +2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	27,000	bales.
Do. last year	34,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	,,
,, Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	10·25	
Futures, month of March	10·14 plus 8	
Do. do. July	9·88 plus 3	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 7-8
Future month of May	9·98 plus 1
Do. August	9·75 plus 9
Tone at close	steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	143,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	71,000
,, ,, France and Continent	93,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	850,000
,, at Interior Ports	320,000

At Liverpool—

Total week's sales	61,000
,, Sold for spec	2,000
,, Sold for exportation	3,000
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	83,000
,, Actual exports	9,000
,, Week's Imports	151,000
,, Stock	672,000
Surats week's sales	300
,, Amount forwarded to consumers	Nil.
,, Week's Imports	...
,, Stock	9,000
Afloat American	17,000
,, Indian	3,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 27th February 1903 :—

Cotton	26,056 bales.
Wheat	11,114 cwts.
Linseed	13,068 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	902 ,,
Gingellyseed	16,809 ,,
Poppyseed	178 ,,
Groundnuts	1,023 ,,
Castoroseed	4,218 ,,
Rice	6,105 ,,
Myrabollams	1,045 ,,
Cottonseed	15,220 ,,

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3 32d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do do	171
Marks 3 do do	139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	115 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	158
Japan 30 do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 percent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98	6
1st Settlement	Rs.	98	6
2nd do.	Rs.	98	10

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 19th February	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 19th do.	8	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	8	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone quieter	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Ready	...	7	6		
Forward April-May	...	7	6		
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	5	6	to 5	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	5	11	to 5	12
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	...	6	3		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	7	12	to 7	13
Forward April-May	...	7	4		
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	22	4	to 22	8
Forward April-May.	...	23	4	to 23	8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	34	0	to 34	4
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.					
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	...	33	0		
25 ,, ,, ,,	...	32	0		
50 ,, ,, ,,	...	31	0		
Black Kutnee ,, ,,	...	29	12		

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Strong.
Estimated sales	6,000
Total imports	4,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
5·32	5·32	5 33	5·34
+7	+7	+7	+6
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
5·34	5·34	5·22	4·90	4·68
+6	+7	+6	+5	+5

COTTON.—A large business has been done at Colaba to-day at yesterday's prices in ready cotton, shippers and mills buying. The Sutta market is firm, but there is not much doing for forward delivery, in the absence of sellers.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	162	...	25 March
Bengals M. G. (Ry. term)	182	172	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	182	172	...	do.
Belati M. G	191	184	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Damangaum PoolgaumMG	197	189	...	do.
agpur Kamptee	197	189	...	do.
Akola (M. G.)				
Khaingaum do	194	185	...	do.
Karanja do				
Oomra good staple	...	192	...	do.
Broach M. G.	229	222	214	do.
Bhownugger M G	206	196	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	203	193	179	do
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	220	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet

The Manchester Market has been inactive, buyers evince little disposition to operate.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	96
Bar Silver	22 1-8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

POCOCK—Feb. 6, at Nile Cottage, New Brompton, Kent, wife of H O Pocock, Lieutenant Royal Navy, of a daughter.

SANDYS—Feb. 6, at Fulford House, York, wife of Major W B H Sandys, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.

SYMONS—Feb 8, at Eldon Road, Kensington, wife of Capt A Symons, 13th Hussars, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BREUL—LUCAS—Feb 5, at All Saints' Church, Clifton, F A Breul, 1st Gloucestershire Regt, son of the late C F A Breul, to Lillian Edith Lucas.

CLARKE—SIDGWICK—Feb 4 at St Peter's, Ashby Parva, G F Clark, of Ceylon, to Theodra, daughter of the Rev J Benson Sidgwick, Rector of Ashby Parva.

ECCLES—SALTERTHWAITE—Feb 4, at the parish church, Lanchaster, E E, son of Major-Gen Eccles, Lancaster, to Marguerite, daughter of the late T E S Satterthwaite.

GOOCH—JONES—Feb 4, at St Andrew's Church, Fort William E S Gooch to Eva Conway Everard, daughter of R E Jones.

DEATHS.

ABHRAM—Feb. 4, at Bakewell Vicarage, Derbyshire, the Right Rev C J Abraham (Bishop), some time Assistant Master at Eton College, Bishop of Wellington, N Z, Coadjutor Bishop in Lichfield, canon and precentor of Lichfield Cathedral, aged 88.

BAYLEY—Feb 4, at Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, J A Bayley late major in the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Inf, aged 71.

BAYLY—Feb 8, at College Road, Eastbourne, Ada Ellen ("Edna Lyall"), daughter of the late R Bayley.

BLACKBURN—Feb 6, at Killearn, Charlotte Lockhart Whitelaw, wife of Lieut-Col Blackburn.

CAMERON—Feb 4, at Claverton Street, W B J P, son of Lieut-Col N Cameron, 79th Foot, aged 34.

GLAISHER—Feb 7, at Shola, Heathfield Road, Croydon, J Glaisher, F R S, for many years superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, aged 93.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUTCHINS—February 25, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut-Col H L Hutchins, I A, of a son.

PERREAU—February 4, at Bath, the wife of G A Perreau, 4th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

DUNBILL—February 24, at Rundall's Road, Vepery Madras, Chalmer Ralit Rhenius, dearly beloved son of H A R Dunbill, F W D, and of Daisy Dunbill, aged 2 years and 13 days.

SHAMBERT—February 17, at Sibi, Baluchistan, John Shambert, aged 35 years.

WEBB—February 24, at 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta Herbert R Webb, aged 40.

WHITTENBURY—February 18, at Nagpur, Frederick Richard the dearly beloved son of Mr and Mrs Ben Whittenbury, aged 3 months and 6 day.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m., Sun sets, 6h. 6m. High water 1-5m, 1-27s. Low water, 7-5m. 7-5s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for two Elective Trustees of the Port.

Prize distribution, David Sassoon Reformatory Institution, 5-30 p. m.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :—Dead rats were found at Umrala in Bhownagar. The State analyst was ordered to proceed there, and he disinfected and uncofed about 200 houses. People are leaving Ranpur in large number as rats are dying there.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Reichstag, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed corresponders for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FATAL FALL.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. J. M Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Magoo, a Hindu girl, aged five years. The deceased lived with her parents on the second floor of a chawl at Memonwada Road. On Friday afternoon the girl was playing on the verandah of the second floor of the house, when she fell through the railing, which had several of its bars missing, on to the pavement below. The child sustained severe injuries to her head, which resulted in death within a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest on Saturday at the Morgue relative to the death of Gurpat Sedoo, a Hindu boy, aged thirteen. The deceased was a mill hand and lived at Jabob Circle. On Wednesday morning last Gurpat, in company of five or seven of his companions, went to Banganga Tank, Walkeshwar. On reaching the tank they all undressed themselves and commenced bathing. A few minutes after the deceased was missed by his companions, who informed the police. The latter dragged the tank but to no purpose, on Friday his body rose to the surface of the water when it was removed by the police. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.—The woman Manibai, who was alleged to have been assaulted by his husband Veljee Sonderjee in her room in Janjiker Street on Friday morning, and who was subsequently removed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a wound on her neck and other injuries, has made her dying deposition before a Presidency Magistrate. She stated that she married Veljee only a fortnight ago. About 4 o'clock on Friday morning Veljee roused her from sleep and attempted to cut her nose with a knife. She resisted and in the struggle she received wounds on her hands and face. Failing in his object, Veljee held her down and cut her neck. He then left the rooms closing the door from outside, Veljee is being searched for by the Police.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—At the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Matabadan Bucboo, a Railway coolie, aged forty years. Mr. William Henry Brackstone, an engine driver of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, deposed that on Thursday evening he was driving No. 173 down local train from Colaba to Bandora. At the level crossing gate, south of Matunga Station, he crossed an up-train, when he heard an unusual noise as if the train passed over something. He stopped the train and was informed by the guard that a man was killed. He was the deceased. His arm as well as the base of his skull had been fractured. He was removed to the hospital where he died shortly after his admission. Iskhani Kamlal, a cousin of the deceased, stated that the deceased had had no trouble and there was no reason why he should kill himself. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BURGLARS ON CUMBALLA HILL.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Ducap, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Sarfaraz Banoo, Bhugwandi Vail, Tulsiram Narhar, and Sheik Razak Sheik Kalander were charged by Superintendent Stanford with housebreaking and theft of ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 176, the property of Mr. M. N. Wadia, who resides in Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill. The circumstances under which the bungalow was broken into and the property removed have been published. The police arrested the first three accused and recovered from them the missing articles. The fourth accused was discharged by the Magistrate as the evidence against him was not sufficient to warrant his conviction. The remaining three accused were convicted, and as they were old offenders they were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.—The three accused were further charged with burglary and theft committed in the bungalow of Mr. Jehanghirjee Hormusjee, situated in the same compound in Altamont Road. The thieves had in this case carried away property of the value of Rs. 712, the whole of which were recovered by the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them each to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment—Beni Durga, a Purdesee, was then charged with receiving stolen property from the three accused, and on the offence being proved against him he was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

AFTER a most successful stay in Bombay Harmston's Circus gave their last performance in this city on Saturday evening. There was a large attendance and the programme was as good as ever. Thomas, the rider of Hoop Iron, the winner of the Byculla Cup, and Fordham, the trainer of the horse, were made the subjects of a presentation. Harmston's Circus has proceeded to Madras where doubtless success will remain with the entertainment.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1903.

Owners are reminded that Entry closes at 6 p. m. on Monday, 2nd March, 1903 (only one Entry).

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 26th February.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 30TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. Gordon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English mails of the 13th February. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Ryves Lieut and Mrs	Tinker Mr
Parkes Mr B	Lewis Mrs and infant
Evans Capt B	Glanville Mr A
Casserley Capt	Burns Mr W
Cumming Miss	Van Kennan Mr
Godwin Mrs	Palmer 2nd-Lieut W G
Herdman Miss	Kesley Mr
Sams Mr and Mrs	Jones Mrs and 2 Misses
Chave Mrs and Miss	

FROM MARSEILLES.

McClure Mr D S	Godfrey Lieut-Col
Burnett Genl and Mrs	Byrne Mr E
Bond Capt	Ali Mr
Gardiner Capt	Lang Mr
McInnes Mr	Farmer Mrs
Ewbank Maj and Mrs	Gaekwar Mr
Knight Major

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING
HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING
A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,
You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,

CAWNPORE.

For particulars of their

RENOWNED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known

"LALIMLI"

TRADE MARK

Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

THE PIANOTIST.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that does not interfere with the use of the Piano in the ordinary way.

The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

MARK HAMBOURG says :—"I consider it far superior to any other Piano-player I have seen."

LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

CAN BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

HAVE REMOVED to the airy Premises next to Messrs. Seymour Dove & Co., at 42, MEDOWS STREET and 6 doors down to their old ones.

N. B.—Our respected Constituents are requested to ask for a CASH MEMO to prevent any disappointment when sending for things from us.

D. MERWAN & CO.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,

42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,

GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR

227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS,

ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,

95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

SPECIALITIES:

CHAIN BRACELETS
CURB & FANCY PATTERNS
WITH SNAP,
PADLOCK,
PADLOCK, and KEY,
CHARMS,
SETTINGS,
WATCHES.

SPRAY BRACELETS
with Pearls,
Pearls and Turquoise or other Stones.

SNAKE BRACELETS
in various Sizes
and with Settings.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY and POONA.

What
is "PROTUMEN."
It is the dried Essence
of the purest ENGLISH MILK.
PROTUMEN is an English preparation and amongst the most useful articles of food yet introduced. It contains 93 per cent. Proteid and supplies nutritive material of great value. It is free from starch or sugar, and in diseases such as Gout, Rheumatism, &c., it replaces perfectly the more unsuitable meat as the source of the nitrogen required by the body. It is an admirable food for those suffering from WASTING DISEASES, it being readily assimilated, sustaining and restorative. Full particulars of KEMP and Co., Limited,
Sole Proprietors
of "Protumen."
Price 8 As.
Re. 1, and Rs. 2.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COLLARD AND COLLARD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS.
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KNAKE PIANOS.
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S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE FIRST & THE LAST TIME
WE WILL GIVE
Rs. 7,000
Inclusive of a Pair of Handsome GOLD BRACELETS set with Diamonds and Emeralds, valued at
Rs. 2,000
FIRST PRIZE.
Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost, up to th 28th March, 1903,
To the Purchasers
— OF A —
STERLING CHAIN,
Re. 1-8
— OR A —
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS,
Re. 1-8
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MAKE TIMEPIECE,
Rs. 3-8
(WITH 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
—OR A—
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH,
Rs. 7-8
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
We highly recommend these well-finished articles, good for rough use and well worth the money.
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 4TH APRIL, 1903.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public who are invited to witness the *bona fide* Drawing.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize (Pair of Gold Bracelets set with Diamond)			2,000
4 Prizes (Pair each of Gold well-finished Bracelets)	Rs. 150 each		600
1 Prize Cash			500
2 Prizes	"	150 "	300
3 Do.	"	75 "	225
2 Do.	"	50 "	100
25 Do.	"	25 "	625
10 Do.	"	20 "	200
50 Do.	"	15 "	750
50 Do.	"	10 "	500
50 Do.	"	5 "	250
100 Do.	"	4 "	400
100 Do.	"	3 "	300
125 Do.	"	2 "	250
523 Prizes	Total		7,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FOR the Greater Convenience of our Constituents, and in order to be in Closer Proximity to our STEAM PRINTING WORKS,

THE EDITORIAL AND COMMERCIAL OFFICES

OF THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

Will shortly be removed and located together in the same Block as

REUTER'S TELEGRAM OFFICES

(NEXT MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS).

ADVERTISEMENTS AND ORDERS FOR PRINTING

WILL BOTH BE RECEIVED AT

THE GENERAL OFFICES,

REUTER'S BUILDING,

ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903.

NEIGHBOURING TERRITORY.

MR. HEWETT, to whose report on the administration of our neighbouring provinces we referred the other day, dwells feelingly on their scenery. That is either the acting Chief Commissioner or the officer he deputed to compile the report; for we imagine so highly placed an official would hardly find time to write so lengthy a document himself, though he does not deny responsibility for it. Though the scenery is on too small a scale to compare in sublimity with that of the Himalayas, it is on the other hand as far removed from the monotony of the plains of Hindustan. Not only is it characterised by rapid and constant variety of form and level, but it possesses a diversity of colour almost peculiar to itself. Probably, says the writer, who feels the necessity of curbing Pegasus in his flight now and then, in no part of India are the changes of soil and vegetation more rapid and marked than in the Nerbudda country. In the pleasant winter months, we are told, the eye may range over miles of green cornlands only broken by low black boundary ridges or dark twisting footpaths. The horizon is bounded here and there by hill ranges which seem to rise abruptly from the plain, but on coming nearer to them the heavy grim of their slopes is found to be divided from the softer lines of the young wheat by broad belts of gravelly soil—here carpeted with short sward and dotted with noble trees, there uncovered and constrasting their brown-red tints with the deep black of the valley lands. It is as pleasant as it is unsual to find an exile from the land of his fathers writing thus appreciatively, we might almost say affectionately, of the scenes of his solitude. But above it all soars the love of the Homeland, for although he says the epithet which occurs to every English describer in writing of these border belts is "parklike," he does not hesitate to tell us that the velvety freshness of English scenery is wanting to complete it, notwithstanding the smoothness of the surface and the noble growth of the mahua trees—too valuable to fear the axe. Only in favoured reaches of the rivers where the pools never dry do waterloving shrubs keep their verdure and brilliancy throughout the year. It is in the pleasant winter months that the scenery charms him. In the hot weather, like every other part of India, the Provinces are an abomination. But when the rivers flow their almost universal characteristic is their limpidity. Even in the low lands the strength of their currents cuts down through the deep soil to the rock beneath. They gather up no discolouring load of earthy matter, and the play of the water on successive formations of every known class and texture produces an endless variety of form and combination ranging from the deep weedless pools separated by dark barriers, of the streams which cross the basaltic region, to the clear sandy beds of the rivers passing through the metamorphic and sandstone formations.

"The tortuous gorge of white marble through which the Nerbudda winds with a deep silent course is now well known to Indian tourists," writes the compiler, "but there are many spots hidden away in corners of little-travelled districts, which are well worth a visit." The declaration that Hindus have no appreciation of natural beauty he is inclined to challenge, urging that there is scarcely one of these lovely spots, however secluded, that has not been selected to point some legend or to adorn the favoured abode of some deity. And what of the people who inhabit these attractive scenes? The aboriginal tribes are being ousted from the land by the better Hindu cultivator and are being pushed back into the hill and forest tracts. There are still, it seems, a few aboriginal zamindars possessing large estates, but these are protected by the peculiar character of their tenure. They are generally indebted and show little signs of adapting themselves to the altered conditions of life. The aboriginal, who alone was vile amid every pleasing prospect, is fast disappearing as an ordinary village proprietor. It is the exception to find one in a prosperous condition, and their villages are constantly being transferred to Hindus, who are better cultivators and better managers. The aborigines do not even maintain their position as tenants, but sink to the lowest grade of village labourer. As a class they are all still grossly addicted to drink. Let it not be supposed by those who are ever ready to attribute ill to the march of Christianity that these habits have been acquired since the British occupation. It is not the imported liquor from over the seas which is the enemy they put in their mouths to steal away their brains. It is the country liquor abstracted from the trees and the flowers which surround them. But let the temperance advocate be of good cheer. Many reports testify that their drinking habits have somewhat improved during the decade.

Times gone by saw the people of this territory at their best. The early history of the Central Provinces would be the history of the Gondwana, of the tribes who peopled India before the Aryans effected any settlements therein; but hemmed in on all sides by mountain ranges and deep forests it is not wonderful that until comparatively modern times this central part of the peninsula should have remained isolated. If Rama and Sita did not wander through these scenes various Rajput races established themselves in divers places. The Haihayas and Pramaras claim to have ruled over the Nerbudda Valley. Another branch of the Haihayas ruled at Ratanpur until the Marathas overthrew them. The Pramaras established themselves in what is now Nagpur, and a Yavana dynasty made itself strong on the plateau of Seoni. "Whether these kingdoms were simply military kingdoms established over an inferior race by a few adventurous conquerors, or whether they were the first results of a movement pushing the Aryan races to the south and east, because their borders had become too strait for them, it seems clear that the conquerors were swallowed up by the conquered, and that the lower race assimilated to itself the superior element; for as time went on certain Gond kingdoms replaced all other dynasties and divided between them the whole of Gondwana." It is some such evolution as this irreconcilables in South Africa wish for. The rule of the Gonds was of a careless and peaceful nature and their form of Government was of a feudal kind. From the time the Maratha incursions began the history of the province is part of the history of the Marathas. The British followed, in consequence of the defection of Appa Sahib. The assumption of Government by the British was unpopular, but at the time of the Mutiny there was little disaffection in the provinces. Yet the administration of the territories was not in the beginning altogether successful. The earlier land revenue settlement proved too heavy. The people became impoverished and no progress was made. "And though there was peace and order and an impartial administration of justice, there can be no question that the earlier years of the British rule pressed heavily on the people." But the time came when the mistakes were rectified and prosperity returned. The better administration of the provinces of Nagpur and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, which now form the Central Provinces, came before the Government of India for consideration, and it was determined to weld the two into one province under a Chief Commissioner in direct subordination to the supreme Government. That form of administration prevails to-day.

THE PROBLEM OF THE SOUDAN.

ACCORDING to Lord Cromer there is at least one portion of the world in which all the progress and all the improvement that could be expected is being effected. That is the Soudan. Lord Cromer draws a glowing picture of the work of the British Officials in Egypt. The change that has been effected in the Soudan since Omdurman bears striking testimony to their efficiency and he bestows upon their efforts unqualified eulogy. Where five years ago were disease, famine, and the devastation of internal and civil war are now to be found the germs of prosperity. The revenue, says Lord Cromer, is showing satisfactory signs of elasticity, the State expenditure is under effective control, and with the return of confidence trade is beginning to flourish. Khartum has been turned from a dust-heap into a handsome well ordered town; the river transport has been admirably organised, the schoolmaster is abroad, and a simple system of civil and criminal justice adapted to the requirements of the country is being introduced. Lord Cromer's interest in the Soudan has led him to take far more than a superficial glance over the administrative methods obtaining there. He has made a very careful scrutiny of all the departments. In the company of the Sirdar he paid wholly unexpected visits to the various military posts. He proceeded up the Nile as far as Gondokoro, and he came back with the gratifying announcement that everything was as smart and as well "ordered" as if ample notice had been given of the inspection. He urges patience upon those who are at work upon the rough material which the Soudan offers to the administrator. The Soudan wants many things which it cannot expect to have all at once. It wants more population, more railways, more British officials, more schoolmasters; in fact, says Lord Cromer, it wants everything except sand, crocodiles, and hippopotami. At present Lord Cromer's pet scheme is the construction of the railway to Suakin. This is to cost 2½ millions sterling, and will naturally be a tremendous undertaking. But Lord Cromer is enthusiastic about the matter. He does not agree with those who are of opinion that the railway when completed will be detrimental to Egyptian interests. He points out that it is of the first importance that the Soudan should be self-supporting. When it is borne in mind that the Egyptian tax-payer is now finding £350,000 a year for the Soudan it is difficult to understand how even the diversion of a little trade could be materially disadvantageous to him when relieved of this burden, and it seems far more likely, as Lord Cromer appears to think, that the increase in prosperity which such a trade channel would necessarily bring to the Soudan would be reflected in some measure upon Egypt. Lord Cromer has many little schemes for the improvement of conditions in the Soudan, but he does not expect them all to be carried out at once. He is, however, confident that a greater degree of success awaits British administration in the Soudan than has been enjoyed even in the eminently successful five years just concluded.

BRITISH INDIANS IN NATAL.

THE representative British Indians in the Colony of Natal have submitted a memorial to Lord Curzon of Kedleston with reference to a Commission which last month set out from Natal with a view to induce the Government of India to sanction the compulsory return of the indentured Indians who go to Natal after the expiry of their indentures. The petitioners draw his Excellency's attention to the fact that in 1894 the Natal Government deputed two gentlemen to confer with the Indian Government with the same object in view, and they succeeded in persuading Lord Curzon's predecessor, the Earl of Elgin, to approve of a condition in the contracts of indentured Indians whereby they undertake during their stay in the Colony to continue to serve under indentures or to return to India, or to pay an annual poll tax of £3. The Government of India did not, however, accept the proposal for compulsory return, and the petitioners now hope that the Commission that has proceeded to India will not receive countenance from Lord Curzon. A brief survey of the situation in Natal shows that the demand for Indian labour is increasing. The President of a Farmers Association in Natal in his annual address last year is reported to have said:—"We at times hear a great outcry against the introduction of Indians into the Colony. We may as well look the fact in the face that however much we would like to do without the coolie any attempt to stop his introduction here would paralyse every industry in the country. There is much talk amongst badly informed people that we should do this, that, and the other thing with the Indians, but there is no use blinking the fact that we are very much in the hands of the Indian Government in regard to this question. I believe it is a fact that recent legislation in this Colony, and still more ill-advised speeches by some of our legislators, have occasioned considerable irritation in India, and it is unless for us to appeal for further concessions at present. I understand that the proposal to have the indentures of Indians to terminate in India has no chance of being listened to by the Government of India." A Natal contemporary commenting on this speech remarked: "The Indian Government have to consult the well-being of the people under their care more than our convenience, and if crude legislation is passed by Parliament, and ill-advised speeches are made by members, we may find ourselves very seriously hampered in getting the labour we need from India. At one time it was only the sugar planter that made much use of the Indian labourer. Now the up-country farmer is quite as much in need of his services, and not only the farmer, but the mine-owner, the contractor, the manufacturer, and the merchant." From this it would seem to be clear that the more thoughtful among the leaders of public opinion in Natal realise the unfairness of the proposal, and do not expect the Indian Government to countenance it.

THE Portuguese gunboat Zaire, Captain B. da Costa Misquetella, sailed on Saturday for Goa.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, commanding the Forces at Bombay, left here on Saturday afternoon for Poona.

AMONG the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the English mail steamer Caledonia were General and Mrs. Burnett.

THERE were last week nearly 35,500 persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces, the numbers having risen by 4,400.

LORD Kitchener, accompanied by his Military Secretary and Major Maxwell, A.-D.-C., left Calcutta for Peshawar on Friday afternoon.

IN the first match of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut, on Friday, the 15th Hussars defeated the 4th Dragoon Guards after a good game.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, proceeds on leave early in May, Mr. F. E. Tuson, one of the local officers, will probably officiate for him.

THE Viceroy, in the course of his spring tour, will reach Chakia on the 26th March for a few days' shooting with the Maharaja of Benares. His Excellency will leave for Allahabad on the 29th March.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. C. BEEVOR, of the Scots Guards, who has accompanied the Duke of Connaught throughout his Indian tour, will be returning to this country shortly to take up the appointment of Surgeon on the Staff of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Railway Commission, which has been taking evidence in Madras, concluded its sittings on Thursday after hearing the views of a number of railway experts on subjects connected with the linking up of Ceylon with India, the gauge question, and kindred matters affecting Southern India.

CAPTAIN G. H. HEWETT, R. N., who was the senior Naval officer in Bombay, in command of the Defence vessels, left on Saturday for England by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer Egypt. Fleet Engineer Norgate, Paymaster Cooper, and Assistant Paymaster Cowan, also of the Bombay Defence, left for England by the transport Syria.

WHILST no fortunes were made over the Delhi show, says a correspondent, many people were badly hit. One of the biggest losers speculated in hotels and dropped Rs. 40,000. More unfortunate still was the Hindu gentleman who built the Curzon Hotel, a really handsome structure, and experienced the mortification of having only three out of twenty suites of rooms taken. The hotel cost about Rs. 60,000. The Club, which was rented by H. H. the Nizam for Rs. 45,000, is to be transformed into a place of beauty and joy for ever—new billiard and card tables and tennis courts, furniture of Lizarus, an up-to date bar, and it is proposed to build a covert badminton court for the ladies and to give them the use of a billiard table. The subscription has considerably reduced. It was absurdly high for a small Mofussil Club, and the haul of rupees from Hyderabad's ruler enabled the committee to do what the members had long agitated for. A proposal is on foot to take over one of the Durbar polo grounds, but it does not seem to meet with general favour. That it would be a great acquisition for the station admits of no doubt especially as the old ground, on which No. 2 Visitors camp was pitched, is quite unplayable. There was a great gathering when the Club re-opened on Saturday evening, and the very jolly dance given on Monday night to celebrate our return to Ludlow Castle was a decided success. Excellent music was supplied by the band of the 28th Punjab Infantry kindly lent by the officers of the regiment, and what with charming partners a perfect floor, and a champagne supper man could have desired nothing more.

WE have reason to believe, says the "Pioneer", that a scheme for the improvement of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department has received the approval of the Government of India and has been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State. This should be good news for the present incumbents. The Cantonment Magistrate is in the difficult position of a man perpetually trying to serve two masters, and more than one recent case occurs to the memory in which his divided fealty has led to the satisfaction of neither. To some extent the difficulty seems irremediable. The Cantonment Magistrate must always remain the executive officer of the Cantonment authority, while in the exercise of the magisterial functions essential to his position he must enjoy a due measure of the independence of the judicial office. "Cedant arma toga" is not a rule of conduct to which in any clash of interests the military authorities can be expected to subscribe readily, and the Cantonment Magistrate who has to act upon it must walk warily indeed. On the other hand, examples are not wanting to show what opportunities of valuable and enduring work the position presents to an officer who combines tact and the judicial temperaments with the faculty for organisation. We believe that the undoubted unpopularity under which the service labours is far less attributable to the functions of the office than to more remediable conditions. It is notorious that the allowances of the Department compare unfavourably with those of other non-combatant services, and that the absence of a reserve is a perpetual embarrassment in providing for leave vacancies. Men must be expected to count the cost closely before they enter a Department in which there is a standing difficulty about leave. It is in these two directions that we are disposed to augur reform.

PASSING HOMES OF ENGLAND.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

(BY FRANCIS STOPFORD.)

THE homes of England—the ancient, comfortable which were once the nation's boast—are passing away. The migration from the house, the Englishman's castle, to the flat, his temporary zareba, has continued for some years. Now huge caravanserais are springing up in all directions. From the flat to the hotel is an easy stage, and in the next few years thousands will be dwelling in residential hotels where scores reside to-day.

At the root of the whole matter is the domestic servant problem. Why are servants so scarce? A dozen reasons will be given. But the one true cause lies in the fact that the last vestiges of feudalism are disappearing in these islands.

Domestic service was an integral part of the feudal system, writes Mr. Francis Stopford in the "Daily Express," it carried with it a dignity out of all proportion to the pay. In proof thereof, look at the Court appointments. Mistress of the robes, bedchamber women, maids of honour, lords-in-waiting, grooms of the great chamber, pages of the presence, and pages of the back stairs—these offices exist, and are held in high esteem, even in this year of grace.

Yet the Royal Household at the first was only appointed in accordance with the common custom of the country. It has come to this—that while a groom-in-waiting to Edward VII. occupies an honourable post of small emoluments, a groom-in-waiting to Squire Barescres, of the present reign, has little honour and small pay. In fact, the squire's groom, being an independent individual with a fair education, will be hanged if he will remain "in waiting." He would sooner drive a ha'penny 'bus so long as he was his own master. It is the same with all classes of servants. And so Mother England has to change her domestic habits.

CLINGING TO THE HOME.

This change has not been undertaken in haste. The worse discomforts caused by it have arisen from the bull-dog pertinacity with which we have clung to our old homes. It is almost pathetic to watch in the older suburbs, where building operations still continue, how every year the stately "residential mansions" of forty years ago are more and more deserted in favour of newer houses, for the sole reason that it is possible to manage with fewer servants. "Villa residences" of ten years ago are even now deemed out of date by some people if there is not a buttery hatch between dining-room and kitchen enabling the mistress to do without a parlourmaid.

The lack of servants presses almost equally heavily on all classes. The rich betake themselves to luxurious hotels which have promptly responded to the change. The hotel is no longer a mere house of call, a place where people stay for a night or two who have not friends in town, or whose friends' houses happen to be full. The smart hotel to-day is the only town residence of many an aristocrat and plutocrat.

Claridges, the famous "lodging-house of princes," was known sixty years ago as Mivart's Hotel. It was even then the best in London. All the Roman Catholic aristocracy patronised it. It not only advertised that "French, German, Italian, and Spanish were spoken," but that "warm and cold baths were provided."

NO LONGER A LUXURY.

A warm bath sounds a comical item of luxury. For, of course, to-day to every bedroom is a white tiled bathroom, and both form part of a suite. People live at Claridge's for the season. They have no bother about servants. They entertain their friends in their private rooms and their acquaintances in the restaurant. If a bore calls whom duty compels them to see they meet him in the palm court where a thousand opportunities of escape occur impossible in the drawing room of a private house. Should they wish to give a big dinner, followed by a dance, there are suitable rooms at their disposal.

Once renounce the fetish of the Englishman's castle, and the smart hotel suite wins in a canter in so far as general convenience and luxury are concerned. A man may live sumptuously at Claridge's at the rate of £1,500 or £2,000 a year. This will be beyond the means of many of us, but it is by no means an extravagant sum if your annual income runs well into thousands.

If you have read Kipling's "Just-So Stories" you will remember how "Dingo, yellow dog Dingo, hungrier and hungrier, grinning like a coal-scuttle" chased Old Man Kangaroo "out of the homes of his regular meal times." Just so the British servant chevies the British householder.

The flat has been no sure abiding place, for the servant objects to an outlook from her kitchen window on a bare, bleak, blank wall, five yards away. She grows "hungrier and hungrier" in the matter of wages; she "grins like a coal-scuttle if madam raises any objection to her goings on or her goings out. The householder tries to do with as little of her as he can. Then he hops into a hotel, all that is left of the servant having played Old Scratch with his temper. He has to.

AMALGAMATED HOMES.

So a new development is taking place. The hotels of the future are to be Amalgamated Homes of England, Great Combines of Domestic Bliss and Contentment. The Savoy—the pioneer of the big, smart hotel in London—is now constructing on the site of the old Worcester House a number of chambers, to be attached to the hotel. This is part of a general scheme of enlargement, which includes, among other things, a new cafe, a glass courtyard, with a broad, high, level entrance from the Strand—here to be widened—and a spacious palm court.

These Savoy chambers will be let unfurnished. The rental will run from £150 a year, about a third of the cost of a suite in the hotel. All the advantages which the world of wealth has gained at Claridge's the man of moderate means is to obtain at the Savoy. The hotel will be at his disposal, his chambers will be private. A telephone will be supplied free to him, also a valet; and the most modern conveniences and comforts of life will be at his beck and call.

This passing away of England's old homes may be regretted; undoubtedly it takes away with it much of the old-fashioned sentiment of hospitality. But it is the price we pay for general prosperity. There is so much money to be made in these days that the poor man cannot afford to be bothered with domestic cares, and the rich man will not. So we pay gladly a reasonable sum to anyone who will relieve us of these troubles and guarantee to make us comfortable.

He who invests money in hotel shares is a cautious individual, looking for substantial, not speculative, dividends. When new caravanserais—this Oriental word in its primitive sense exactly describes England's hotels of the future—are seen springing up on all sides, then indeed do we know that Mother England's change of domestic habits is permanent, and not ephemeral.

As is well known the United States has captured the tobacco and cigarette market in India. While the older firms and companies were satisfied with meeting the needs of the European community the astute Americans laid their plans to introduce the cigarette among the millions, and to-day says the "Englishman," the Dogra sepoy in Kashir and the Mohammedan raiyat in Bengal smoke American tobacco. Native agency was to a very large extent employed in effecting this revolution. The same agency, we learn, is now to be employed in capturing the drug market in India. During the last two cold weathers India has been visited by the agents of one of the largest drug producing companies in the States, who have very carefully studied the Indian market. European chemists in this country are already purchasing largely in the United States but it is now the intention of the company in question to attempt to supply the bazars. In order to do so in the cheapest and most effective way possible the company is seriously thinking of erecting a factory in India itself; for roots, herbs, and similar products, rare in Europe and America, are to be had in India almost for the asking. It seems a pity that it should be left to America to take advantage of opportunities that are open alike to British and native enterprise.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DISASTROUS GALES AT HOME.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

TRAIN BLOWN OVER.

TIDAL WAVE ON THE FRENCH COAST.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

One of the most destructive gales ever known swept Britain yesterday from the Channel Islands to the Shetlands. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, the destruction of the land lines greatly delaying cables to the East.

Enormous damage has been caused and there has been much loss of life.

Churches, houses, and chimney stacks have been wrecked. Many people have been killed and hundreds injured.

The coasts are strewn with wrecks.

A tidal wave has flooded a portion of the French Coast.

The force of the wind overturned a train on the Furness Railway while it was crossing a viaduct. Thirty-two people were injured and four are missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

A special cable to the "Englishman" reports that a bad gale is raging in the provinces. Holyhead Church has been blown down and the Menai Suspension Bridge is in danger, and traffic over it has been stopped.

Many buildings have collapsed and some lives have been lost.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS IRELAND.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

In the match between Scotland and Ireland Scotland scored a try and Ireland nil.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

TRAININGS TO BE REDUCED.

SPEECH BY LORD HARDWICKE.

Lord Hardwicke, speaking at Westminster, said that the decrease in volunteers was greatly exaggerated. The war had caused an impetus to recruiting. The force now numbered 250,000 as compared with 230,000 prior to the war. The number of trainings will shortly be reduced. It is hoped that this will remove the unfortunate hostility to the new regulations.

INCREASE OF THE U. S. NAVY.

The Washington Senate has amended the Navy Bill recently mentioned as providing for three battleships and one cruiser by providing for four battleships and two cruisers.

LORD CURZON'S WORK.

NATIONAL REVIEWER'S EULOGY.

The "National Review" contains a eulogistic analysis of Lord Curzon's work in India by the Honourable George Peel, with a view to illustrating, says the article, his qualifications on his return to England "to meet a great national necessity by raising the nation to the highest standards in every department and checking the spirit of external conquest until internal perfection is achieved."

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PROCESS OF RECONCILIATION.

Mr. Hofmeyer has issued the promised circular appealing to the Dutch to promote the reconciliation of races.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ADVANCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

General Manning, with a Flying Column, left Obbia on the 2nd inst., to occupy the Calkayu wells and establish there a chief supplies depot preliminary to a general advance. Opposition is unlikely.

The force at Garrero is ready and expecting to advance momentarily. A Company of the Bombay Grenadiers have been sent to Garrero from Bohotle.

Twenty per cent. of the men are down with malaria.

THE YEMEN FRONTIER.

DESPATCH OF TURKISH TROOPS STOPPED.

The despatch of fifteen battalions of Turkish troops to the Yemen announced on the 2rd inst. has been countermanded as the result, it is reported, of British representations on the subject.

SIR MICHAEL HERBERT DECORATED.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador at Washington, has received the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George for his conduct of the Venezuelan negotiations.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Mr. Brodrick has authorized a contradiction of the rumour that he was designated for the Viceroyalty.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SIAM.

THE KELANTAN QUESTION.

It transpires that a convention was concluded in the autumn whereby Great Britain recognised the Siamese suzerainty of Kelantan and Tringganu, Siam agreeing to appoint British advisers to the local Rajahs.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Sultan has informed the Ambassadors that arrangements have already been made giving effect to the proposals of the Powers. The Council of State is drafting ordinances. Meanwhile general disappointment is felt in Bulgaria, Servia, and Macedonia where the reforms are regarded as illusory.

Two serious encounters have taken place with Bulgarian Bands in the Uskub district. One man, who was killed, wore the uniform of a Bulgarian officer. Others proved to be Bulgarian privates.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The War office announces that General Officers Commanding have been granted special sums for training at this year's manœuevres. The troops are drawn mostly from the first and second Army Corps. The manœuvres will be held in September next over an area comprising Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Northern Wiltshire.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

KWANGSI REBELLION SPREADING.

IMPERIAL TROOPS AMBUSHED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Reuter's Peking Correspondent reports that the rebellion in Kwangsi is increasing and spreading to Hunan.

Five hundred Imperial troops were ambushed in the Yangning Pass on the 10th inst. All were slaughtered, the rebels capturing large supplies.

RUPEE LOANS AND STERLING INTEREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The persistent rumour which is in circulation to the effect that a new rupee loan is to shortly issue with interest guaranteed in sterling at one and fourpence is entirely misinformed. It is true that the general question of guaranteeing interest on rupee loans in sterling is before the Government of India. But the question is only as yet in the initial stage, and no such action as that of issuing a loan under the suggested conditions could be taken until the matter had been threshed out by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State had been consulted and the opinions of financial experts taken. All this requires time. Even if the ultimate decision, therefore, be in favour of the proposal, and this is a very big "If," in view of the strong recommendation of the Fowler Commission against increasing the sterling liabilities of India, it is quite impossible that the new arrangement could be brought into operation in connection with any-loan which can be described as likely to issue shortly.

THE FRENCH IMPORT DUTIES.

MINIMUM TARIFF FOR INDIAN PRODUCE.

A Convention was signed on the 19th instant whereby France accords to India the benefit of her minimun import tariff. This means that coffee, pepper, tea, and cardamums are no longer in danger of coming in for enhanced rates of duty on importation into France, and Indian coffee is secured similar treatment to that accorded to Brazilian coffee.

THE CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SITE.

The Calcutta papers continue to publish numerous letters discussing the site for the proposed Victoria Memorial. The "Saturday Journal" says the explanations of the Building Committee have only made matters more lively; while the "Statesman" observes that the worth of an essential part of the breathing space and recreation ground of Calcutta cannot be expressed in terms of Carrara marble. The Calcutta public is agreed that the best site is not the one chosen by the Committee but the alternative site, which is also a fine one, close to the Presidency Jail.

THE PHIPPS' GIFT TO INDIA.

ANOTHER DONATION OF £ 10,000.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Mr. Henry Phipps has been so much pleased with the purposes to which the Viceroy has decided to devote his munificent donation of £20,000, which he recently left in his Excellency's hands for the benefit of the people of India, and which the Viceroy decided to devote to the foundation of a central Agricultural Laboratory and of a Pasteur Institute for Southern India, that he has decided to increase his gift by another £10,000.

The Government of India are considering whether they may be able in connection with his increased gift to carry out measures for combining agricultural education, scientific research, and practical experiments in one locality.

THE SILVER RESERVE.

Replying to a letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which pointed out the dangerous lowness to which the silver reserve has fallen the Government of India say they are carefully watching the situation, and that timely action will be taken as soon as it may be found necessary. The Government of India add that at the present time more than a crore of withdrawn rupees are held in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay, and that these are being rapidly recoined and will be available for issue.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 28.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, 27th February, says that in future direct appointments to the Indian Army will be made after the final examination instead of after the entrance examination to Sandhurst.

SIR ROBERT LOW'S ARRIVAL IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 1.

Lieutentant-General Sir Robert Low, commanding the Bombay Forces, arrived here yesterday from Bombay. Sir Robert proceeds to Mahableshwar for hot weather next week.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Owing to plague the Police Commission which was to arrive in Poona next Tuesday, abandoned their idea of coming here. The Commission will proceed straight to Bombay, where they meet on the 5th instant. Evidences which were to be taken in Poona will be held in Bombay.

THE UNIVERSITIES' COMMISSION REPORT.

STORMY MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA SENATE.

RECONSTITUTION PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Senate of the Calcutta University met at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Raleigh presiding, to discuss the report of the Universities' Commission. The debate which followed was a stormy one, and the temper of the meeting may be gathered from a remark in Mr Raleigh's speech to the effect that he had been advised not to attend it. He was there, he explained, not as a member of Government, but only in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor, and he had no authority to make any binding promises. He went on to say that it was a misapprehension to suppose that the Government of India was going to prepare a detailed scheme of University administration and to impose it forthwith. What the Government now had to consider was the main issue of the report, namely, whether the power of the Universities ought to be enlarged, and what changes in their constitution were necessary; and that was the issue on which he wished to take the opinion of the Senate.

Mr. R. Mittra then moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting disapproved of the recommendation to abolish the present senate and appoint a new one consisting of one hundred members.

This was to negative the recommendations of the Universities' Commission in regard to reconstitution of the Senate and its discussion lasted the entire afternoon, a large number of speeches being made, and some warm language being used.

One gentleman, in the course of his remarks, declared that if the Calcutta University deserved to die it was because it had nursed and brought up a child like Mr. Bilgrami who had not the least hesitation in signing its death warrant when that warrant was placed before him.

For this expression the speaker was later on taken to task.

Mr. Raleigh and other officials voted against Mr. Mittra's motion which was eventually carried, however, by 41 to 17 votes

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL VISITORS.

P. M. S. RENOWN, under the command of Captain A. F. Farquhar, R. N., with their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, sailed on Saturday for England. The Renown weighed anchor and moved slowly off at 10-20 a.m. The land saluting battery fired a Royal salute of thirty-one guns, announcing the departure of their Royal Highnesses.

APPRECIATION OF POLICE SERVICES.

Colonel L. Herbert, of the staff of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, addressed the following letter to Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the departure of his Royal Highness, from Bombay:—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is conscious that his visit to Bombay has thrown a great deal of extra work on the Police of this City, and he desires before leaving Bombay for good to convey to you, and through you to the force under your command, his appreciation of how the police have performed their duties on every occasion that he has seen them. His Royal Highness would also like to congratulate you on the appearance and turn-out of the police both mounted and foot. He has been particularly struck with their smartness."

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual regatta of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commenced on Saturday when two races took place, one for the yachts and the other for the tomtit class. In the Yachts Handicap Race for his Excellency the Governor's Cup, which was started at 2-30 p. m., twelve yachts were entered, but Isca and Melody gave up while the Mannikin did not start. The Cup presented by his Excellency the Governor was won by Forella, while the second prize was won by Turquoise, the third being taken by Sapphire. The race for the Tomtit Class was started at 2-45 p. m. when five boats competed for his Excellency the Governor's Cup, but the Tomtit gave up. The Governor's Cup was won by Meg, and the second prize by Titmouse. Both the races started well. His Excellency Lord Northcote, accompanied by his staff, drove to the Apollo-Bunder and embarked on board the Royal Indian Marine launch Bee, and cruised round and witnessed the races. The P. and O. Company's steamer launch Gaicowar was placed at the disposal of the members of the Yacht Club, which closely followed the races with a good number of members and their guests on board. The wind was fresh N.-W. by W. The following are the results:—

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE—for H. E. the Governor's Cup, Sailed at 2-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A/c M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.
Forella	4 53	Mr C T R Scovell	2 53 24	4 53 41
Turquoise	4 53	Mr C A R Cromelin	2 43 39	4 54 17
Sapphire	4 53	Mr R H H Hopkins and Capt. R S Muter, R E	2 48 31	4 49 37
Stella	4 29	Lt-Col Boyd, I M S	2 48 55	4 38 49
Jansita	13 39	Officers, R A	2 39 45	5 8 25
Nahta	11 42	Mr G T W Olver	2 41 42	5 13 12
Trixie	16 58	Mr A M Monteath	2 36 26	5 21 49
Pixie	15 59	Mr E R Smetham	2 37 25	5 22 5
Sayonara	22 24	Mr W W Petrie	2 30 0	5 28 4
Isca	12 5	Mr E Faulkner	2 41 19	Gave up
Melody	9 45	Mr Bernard Triggs	2 43 39	do
Mannikin	15 59	Officers, R A	Did not start	

1st prize won by Forella, Cup presented by H. E. the Governor; 2nd prize won by Turquoise; 3rd prize won by Sapphire.

Course No. 12 was sailed, this being from the Committee vessel round the South Karanja buoy, round Sunk Rock, round Committee vessel, round North Karanja buoy, and finishing at Committee vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 11 7 miles.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE—for H. E. Governor's Cup, Sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	5 19 0
Titmouse	Major J N Pollard	5 23 19
Cluth	Mr K R H Jackson	5 31 16
Lupwing	Mr. E C Richards	5 33 33
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	Gave up

1st prize won by Meg, a cup presented by H. E. the Governor; 2nd prize won by Titmouse.

The course sailed was No. 3 reverse, North Karanja buoy, Sunk Rock, South Karanja buoy, and to Committee vessel.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 5TH MARCH,

The following races will be sailed:

H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race.—For yachts of any size belonging to the R B Y C.—Y R A. Time allowances for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fee, Rs 10. 1st prize Rs. 150, 2nd prize, Rs 75, 3rd prize, Rs 50. Course No 4; distance, 14 8 miles. Start at 2-30 p.m.

Tomtit Class Race.—For Boats of the 'Tomtit' Class. Entrance fee, Rs 5, 1st prize, Rs 60, 2nd prize, Rs 30, 3rd prize, Rs 20. Course No 1 followed by Course No 14, start at 3 p. m.

ishire' Boats Handicap Race.—For Man-o'-War and bona fide ships' Boats. Open to boats of any size with Fancy Rig. Entrance fee, Rs 3, 1st prize, Rs 45, 2nd prize, Rs 20, 3rd prize, Rs 10. Course No 10; distance, 12-5 miles. Start at 2 45 p m.

Bunder Boat Race.—For Licensed Karachi and Jolly Boats. Entrance Free, 1st prize, Rs 2-, 2nd prize, Rs 12, Course No 1; distance, 7-1 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

CONDITIONS.

The races will be held under the Sailing Rules and Regulations of the Club which will be strictly adhered to—Copies of Rules, etc., may be had at the Club office on application.

All entries which should be made on the prescribed forms must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee at least 48 hours prior to noon of the day for starting each race. Printed forms of entry may be had on application at the Club office. Owners who require Certificates of rating for their Yachts are requested to communicate with the Hon Secretary or Hon Measurer who will arrange times for measuring.

In all races second prizes will be withheld unless there are five starters. Third prizes will be withheld unless there are seven starters.

R. H. B. HOPKINS,
Ag. Hon. Secy., Sailing Committee.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES INCREASE.

YUSUF ALI GUN-RUNNING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OBBIA, FEBRUARY 1.

MUCH the usual routine has been carried on since my last report. The Gaul, Newark Castle, Ikhona, and Nowshera have come and gone, with the exception of the Newark Castle, whose bill for demurrage at the rate of £120 a day will doubtless be an exceedingly heavy one as she arrived here on January 25th with only four "lying days" assigned to her. However, the senior Naval Officer hopes to have her empty by the 12th instant.

The great event of the day here has been the deposition and transportation of that arch-ruffian Sultan Yusuf Ali to Aden. On receipt of instructions by mail from the Italian Government, Count Finzi, commanding the Italian gun-boat Caprera, with Count Lavatelli, repaired on shore suddenly with an armed party a few mornings ago, and quietly escorted his Excellency on board the Gaul for passage to Aden. The old scoundrel was evidently too thunderstruck at this sudden change of front to be able to expostulate, for funnily enough his arrest was effected while driving one of his usual hard bargains with some of the officers of the staff. After he was seen safely on board the Gaul a thorough search was made in his quarters, and the find of a lakh and a half of rupees, plus 110 modern bolt rifles of French manufacture, Gras pattern, proved that he quite deserved the cloud of suspicion he has been under as a gun-runner. It would be interesting to discover by what means these arms reached him. However, his power for obstruction is quite at an end, as he is transported for life, and a younger man elected in his stead, who has had a salutary object lesson as to what his fate may be should he elect to take up the role of his predecessor, which, judging from present results, is not at all likely to happen. The fall in prices after the deposition of Yussuf Ali was as marked as it was sudden. Camels fell to Rs. 40 each from Rs. 150 and Rs. 160, as did also the Bazaar rates, and generally every obstacle and annoyance has been removed which hitherto had to be passed unnoticed. The treasure now reposes in the quarter guard of the Sikhs, and a rigorous search is being made for the remaining two lakhs, which rumour says are still lying concealed in or near his late abode.

During the past week it has blown hard from the N.-E. and communication by boats with the shipping has been impossible, for the sea and surf have been terrific. Troop barge No. 23 broke adrift from her moorings and is a total wreck on Diga Point, while alongside her lie the remains of H. M. S. Pomone's steam cutter, and the steam cutter belonging to the Italian gun boat Caprera, both wrecked in the same gale. Verily the Dockyard bill for this expedition will be a big one, the casualty list up to date being one steel-lighter lost at sea, one steel-lighter lost on the rocks here, one Bombay troop barge, and three steam cutters, all totally wrecked, to say nothing of the boats now in use belonging to the fleet, which will be fit for nothing but firewood shortly.

The chief difficulty on shore still as before is bound up in the question of transport. Camels are exceedingly difficult to obtain at Berbera, and so far we have only been able to purchase 965, while the camels in the immediate locality, once so numerous, have completely vanished, where to is a mystery, the summary punishment meted out to Yussuf Ali having evidently cleared the country side of the wandering Somali tribes.

The Boer contingent have been busily engaged since their arrival on January 23rd in rounding up all camels within a radius of thirty miles of the camp. So far but little success has attended their efforts. The contingent numbers 92 all told, and in the main consists of Africanders with English, Scotch, and Irish names, there being only about half a dozen pukka Dutch Boers amongst them. The men look keen, and as hard as nails. They are excellent workmen in every respect, and apparently the only failing they possess is their inability to distinguish the fine line between mum and dum—with regard to food supplies and other matters of a similar nature. This, perhaps, is a habit born of long experiences on the South African veldt.

The officers and crews of the Naiad, Canning, and Perseus still continue their hard work of discharging the transports in all weathers from dawn till dark. The supply of ships from Bombay seems endless, and just when everyone ashore and afloat has congratulated himself that the task of unloading and landing has been finished, and a welcome stand easy is at last a possibility, another transport with a fresh number has to be berthed and discharged.

The Mullah has retired from the coast line, and is now marching south-west, apparently with the intention of crossing the Webe and Shebeleh river, south of which lie the dense and impenetrable jungles where pursuit will be almost out of the question.

Colonel Cobb is now permanently stationed at Eilaneli, and our posts reach north-west and south-west 45 and 50 miles.

TELEGRAPHING on Feb. 10 from Rome, the correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The "Corriere della Sera" in its last issue again complains of the result of the Anglo Italian understanding with regard to Obbia. The Milanese paper declares that the British dispositions for attacking the Mullah were so little in accordance with the policy agreed upon as published in the parliamentary paper that instead of preventing the Mullah's progress southwards they actually forced him to take that direction. It further asserts that representations were made by the Italian military authorities to the British Government pointing out this danger, and asking that it might be obviated by the despatch of a column in the direction of Olassan, that the British Government refused this request, and that Italy had consequently to bow her head to the inevitable. "British astuteness, as usual, has had its way."

Signor Prinetti, recognising the exigencies of the case, has preferred to render assistance without haggling over condition and to put his confidence in British good faith. That assistance has been loyally given, and its disinterested character deserves a more unanimous recognition than it has received. At the same time it constitutes the strongest possible claim on England that Italian interests should be safeguarded.

A Reuter telegram from Rome, dated Feb. 10 says:—

Replying in the Chamber to-day to a question by Signor Chiesi with reference to the agreement between Great Britain and Italy regarding Somaliland, Signor Baccelli, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said:—

It is known that the Italian Government, in accordance with the desire of Great Britain, permitted British troops to land at Obbia, and to traverse the Italian Protectorate for the purpose of carrying out operations against the Mullah. Italy also promised to grant the necessary facilities to the expedition. The British Government on its part understood that the operations should be conducted in such a manner as to avert, as far as possible, any chance of the Mullah's breaking away south and causing damage in the Italian possessions. It appeared, soon after the conclusion of the agreement, that Yusuf Ali, the Sultan of Obbia, was not only not facilitating the British operations, as he should have done under instructions from the Italian authorities, but either by demanding excessive prices for camels and necessaries, or by continually placing obstacles in the way of the British, was rendering the development of the operations most difficult. Signor Prinetti then despatched the Italian Consul General at Aden to Obbia with instructions to remove the annoyance even by provisionally deporting Yusuf Ali from Obbia if necessary. The Consul-General acted accordingly. Yusuf Ali is now at Aden: he is not a prisoner, but enjoys his liberty under the surveillance of the Italian Consul. This action has occasioned no inconvenience. Obbia is very quiet. As to the Italian Government, it is not actively participating in the expedition with Italian troops and is thus safeguarded against the consequences of direct action, but has only sent four officers to accompany the British troops, it being not available for these troops to cross territories under Italian protection unaccompanied. The Government has simply carried out loyally and honourably the agreement to assist the British expedition to the best of its ability, and it has once more given proof of its desire steadfastly to uphold the traditional cordial friendship binding Italy to Great Britain.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

RESUMPTION OF THE EXTRA MEETINGS.

AFTER the big race meetings the programme at Mahaluxmi on Saturday naturally fell rather flat, and the attendance was by no means so good. However, those who were present were rewarded with good sport. So far as the betting was concerned there was a decided turn in favour of the public. Four favourites out of seven came home, and the rest of the winners were by no means outsiders. The card opened with a race for Arab ponies. Only four starters turned out, and Hypocrite who was made favourite won with a fair amount of ease. Little Joker added another good performance to his list of the present season by winning the Little Strangers' Plate. He is a decidedly plucky little pony. Aga S. Shah's Greyleg won the Colaba Stakes, an Arab handicap. Scorn was made favourite, but never got on terms. In the next race Flying Childers, a horse newly out, belonging to Messrs. M. Gooculdass and Anandji Nanji, was made favourite; but he ran very badly. The jockey's explanation in the course of an enquiry was that he got a bad start and never had a chance of winning. Kingston, one of Mr. Barney Allen's Australians, won with the greatest of ease in the Kempton Plate, and Alexis at length justified the support that has from time to time been placed in him by winning the Bandora Plate. The Amateur Plate at the end was very open so far as the betting was concerned. Duldul, Hamilton, Prince Diamond, and Titus were all backed to win, though Duldul was eventually favourite. He had an easy win. The following are the details:—

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 10st W 1.3lbs allowed for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400. Allowances—Maidens 5 lbs; Ponies, new measurement, 7 lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr E Gladwyn's gr h Hypocrite (Rs. 600) 7st 6lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Mr Abdool Aziz Saif's b h Settler (Rs. 800) 7st..... Kamad 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch h Governor (Rs. 1,200), 8st 11lbs ..... Somerkhan 3
Mr Jackson's b h Good Hope (Rs. 700), 8st 11b ... C B ..... Mahomed 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Hypocrite; 5 to 1 each Governor and Settler; and 10 to 1 Good Hope.

The Race.—Settler took the lead. After rounding the bend Hypocrite forced ahead of Settler and won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 21 1-5 secs.

The Little Strangers' Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a race value Rs. 900 or over. 13-3 to carry 8st 12lbs. W I (no landing allowance). Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 1000 or over: once, 6lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Artin A Essayie's gr h Little Joker, 8st ..... Kamad 1
Mr S A Wahed's b h Salvation, 8st 12lbs ..... Nama 2
Mr A W P's g h Bunder, 8st 7lbs ..... Somerkhan 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b h Minting King, 8st 4lbs.. Heeroo 0
Mr Murid bin Jergi's b h Black Eagle, 8st 12lbs. Noormahomed 0
Mr Abdoola Nawajan's g h Sayedi, 8st 12lbs ..Soda 0
Messrs Jackson and Garda's b or br h Kour Sahib, 8st 8lbs ..... C B Mahomed 0
Mr Percy Fischer's g h Sanaiya, 8st 6lbs ..... Native 0
Messrs O G Owen and Foulkes' b h Ethan, 7st 11lbs. Kunai 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Little Joker; 4 to 1 Minting King; 5 to 1 Sanaiya; 8 to 1 Bunder; and 15 to 1 others.

The Race.—On settling down Little Joker made the running from Sanaiya on the outside followed by Bunder with Minting King and Ethan last. Little Joker continued to hold a good lead and won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 3-5 secs.

The Colaba Stakes—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g h Greyleg, 6st. 12lbs ..... Kamad 1
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's b h Shaiboob, 8st 3lbs ..... Somerkhan 2
Mr Westropp's b h Chancellor, 7st 9lbs ..... Dhondi 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b h Hakum, 8st 4lbs ..... Heroo 0
Mr C Dwosh a h Scorn, 8st 11b ..... Hoyt 0
Mr R R S's g h Special, 7st 10lbs ..... Noormahomed 0
Messrs E Rashed and A A Saif's b h Young Taisseer, 7st 8lbs ..... Kunai 0
Mr R R S's b h Sir Jumal, 7st ..... Abdul 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Scorn; 4 to 1 Greyleg; 5 to 1 Hakum; and 10 to 1 others.

The Race.—Greyleg went to the front, and made the running from Scorn and Shaiboob, Chancellor getting away last. There was no change, Greyleg winning by half a length; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 20 3-5 secs.

The Importers' Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr A M Shamlan's g h Sirur, 8st 9lbs C B Mahomed 1
Mr Bosham's g h Galston, 8st 10lbs ..... Soda 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b h Bikanir, 8st 3lbs ..... Kamad 3
Mr Abdool Ganny's b h Jawan Meer, 8st 10lbs Noormahomed 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b h New Moon, 8st 9lbs, Heeroo 0
Mr R R S's ch h Najafi, 8st 3lbs ..... Abdool 0
Mr Yusuf Sowdani's b h Khalifa, 8st 2lbs ..... Hoyt 0
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanji's g h Flying Childers, 8st ..... Somerkhan 0

Betting:—6 to 4 on Kingston; 4 to 1 each Gaullo and Fire-cracker; 15 to 1 Bushy Park.

The Race.—The favourite made the whole of the running and won by a dozen lengths; a dead heat for second place. Time—1 min. 15 secs.

The Bandora Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs. Distance 9 furlongs.

Mr George's g h Alexis, 7st 13lbs ..... Dhondi 1
Mr Finch's b h Arabistan 8st 9lbs ..... C B Mahomed 2
Mr Jarcola bin Talib's g h Chungiz, 8st 13lbs... Heeroo 3
Mr A M Basharl's b h Admirer, 8st 9lbs..... Beonat 0
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanji's g h Wild Fox, 8st 3lbs ..... Kunai 0
Mr Finch's b h Musketeer, 8st ..... Kamad 0

Betting: 5 to 2 each Chungiz and Musketeer; 5 to 1 Alexis; and 10 to 1 others.

The Race.—Alexis was quickest away, but on settling down Admirer and Musketeer made joint running to the bend where Chungiz, who had been galloping last, improved his position, and Alexis came on the outside. Inside the distance Arabistan came on the outside and the two ran wide, Alexis winning in the last stride by a short head; a length between second and third. Time—2 min. 7 4-5 secs.

The Amateur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr C F Cooper's b h Duldul, 10st 11b ..... Owner 1
Major Murray's ch h Hamilton, 10st 11lb ..... Capt Casson 2
Major England's b h Prince Diamond, 10st 11lbs, Owner 3
Mr Maydwell's g h Titus II, 10st 11lbs ..... Piper 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b h Sincere, 10st 3lbs ..... Owner 0
Capt O Winter's b h Bridoon, 10st 2lbs ..... Native 0
Mr R A Willis' b h Jens, 9st 10lbs ..... Karim 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Duldul; 4 to 1 each Prince Diamond and Titus II; 6 to 1 Hamilton; 15 to 1 others.

The Race.—Duldul quickly took the lead from Titus II and won in a canter by two lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 25 3-5 secs.

THE Durbar auctioneers' tom-tom will be heard no more with the disposal of the remains of the dismantled Amphitheatre now rapidly drawing to a close on the ground near the Mori Gate. The sales have been a disappointment to many people who thought that there would be no end of bargains. The best prices were realised at the Viceroy's camp. The landaus were knocked down at an average of Rs. 1,500 each, which was a fairly good figure considering that they were not rubber-tired. Very ordinary rickshaws fetched Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 each, and one brought furniture at rates oftener than not higher than one would pay at an ordinary station auction. Mirrored hanging almirahs, for example, went for Rs. 50 at most of the camps and rather than accept less the contractors packed up a large number and railed them back to Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

THE GUARDS' SCANDAL.

WHEN I wrote last Friday there was a pretty general consensus of opinion that Colonel Kinloch, late Commanding Officer of the Guards, had been treated with unjustifiable harshness, and the sympathy expressed for him was all but universal. I cannot say that this is the case to-day. Mr. Labouchere in "Truth" admits that his feelings on the subject have been changed by the revelations made in the remarkable letter contributed to the "Times" by Rear-Admiral Basil Cochrane, uncle of Mr. Leveson Gower, one of the victims, and I have scarcely met anybody who has a word to say in favour, at all events, of the extraordinary practice which the gallant officer has exposed. Indeed, the prevailing feeling is one of deep indignation that such a thing should be allowed to exist in one of the regiments of the Household Brigade. I say one of the regiments, for it is only fair to the Guards to say that the curious institution of subalterns' court-martials with their disgusting and degrading "punishments" is confined to the Grenadier battalions. Whether Colonel Kinloch should have been placed on half-pay without trial is no doubt important to him; but the principle involved is more important than any individual's feeling. His case may be a hard one, but many people think that if instead of being placed on half-pay he had been placed on no pay, it would have been no more than the circumstances justify, even on the facts admitted by his friends. Here is how Admiral Cochrane describes the revolting system complained of: "It has been the custom for these courts-martial to be summoned by the senior subaltern. The Court consists of a president and two members, the attendance of all other subalterns being exacted. They were held much more frequently in the 1st Battalion than in the others, and in the 1st Battalion the Colonel was in the habit, to use the consecrated term, "of handing over" young officers to be dealt with by the senior subaltern, which nearly invariably resulted in their being sentenced by this irregular tribunal to be flogged. This flogging was administered on the lower part of the back, which was bared for punishment by the removal of their nether garments, and blows of great severity applied with a cane or stick in numbers varying from six to forty. A young officer last year who received the latter number fainted under the cruel severity of the punishment, but even six blows with the instrument employed were sufficient to make blood flow, as was constantly the case. What greatly added to the inhumanity of these proceedings was that all the officers present were compelled to administer their share of the strokes if the numbers permitted, and comrades were obliged to apply blows to their own persons' friends under threats of receiving similar punishment themselves. If a young officer, in commiseration for his friend, applied a stroke considered too light by the president, he was called on to repeat the blow. The disgust of young officers of ordinary gentlemanly feelings at witnessing and being forced to participate in a scene of this nature can well be imagined, and requires no comment from me; I therefore leave this part of the subject." Admiral Cochrane tell us that his nephew, entering the Army through Oxford, acquired at once a taste for the military part of his new profession. In his leisure hours, instead of leading like too many young men of his class a life of absolute frivolity, he studied military history, commenced the study of Russian, and after nine months' service went through a course of signalling at Aldershot. He passed out with a special certificate, and was at once appointed signalling officer to his battalion. His capacities as an instructor may be inferred by the fact that the battalion signallers under his instruction achieved the first place of all the regiments in Great Britain. During this time he was appointed acting Staff signalling officer for the Home District. In this capacity he carried out all the signalling arrangements for the Royal procession on October 25—no small undertaking. Invited to stay five days at the home of a comrade in Scotland, he asked leave for this short period of the chief Staff officer under whose immediate orders he was then serving, the battalion signalling being finished for the year. He omitted to ask leave as well of the colonel of the battalion, which it appears he ought to have done under the circumstances. After two days' absence the colonel recalled him by telegram. He severely reprimanded him for being absent without leave, refusing to recognize the leave obtained from the Chief Staff officer as a mitigation of this offence. Colonel Kinloch finally told him he would be handed over to the senior subaltern. There is a dispute as to this handing over, but I am here giving merely Admiral Cochrane's version of the affair. To resume the narrative. The young fellow asked to see the General, Sir H. Trotter, whereupon Colonel Kinloch placed the subaltern under arrest from which he was released upon it appearing that Sir H. Trotter was out of town. Brought before the subalterns' court-martial, the president told him that he had been handed over to him by the Commanding Officer. Being found guilty of "causing trouble to his Commanding Officer" Mr. Leveson-Gower was sentenced to be beaten. He was, however, allowed to retain his dress and the blows were not excessively severe. He then appealed to General Trotter who upheld Colonel Kinloch's view, reprimanded the subaltern and deprived him of his post of acting signalling officer. Shortly afterwards he and two of the other subalterns were brought before the senior subaltern, who told them that, unless they rode with the Brigade drag at Windsor they would be flogged, and they ordered them to tell the other subalterns. The subalterns decided to protest. Meeting at the house of one of their comrades they begged his father, a retired general, to give them the benefit of his advice as to whether they would be permitted by the rules of the service to appeal for protection to the Commander-in-Chief. He drew up for them a paper, which he judged from his experience to be justified under such very exceptional circumstances. This paper was to be sent through the colonel, but before this could be done information of it was given to the colonel, and he pronounced it to be mutiny. After a while Colonel Kinloch addressed the subalterns, and finally said the matter was closed excepting as regarded Mr. Leveson-Gower who, he said, had made serious statements against him. This referred to his allegation that Colonel Kinloch said he would hand him over to the senior subaltern. After considerable pressure from the colonel, and in view of his absolute denial, with the additional denial of his adjutant, Mr. Leveson-Gower adopted the advice of a military friend, a major in the Army, to accept the Colonel's denial, and to say that he must have been mistaken. This, says the admiral, he did in the belief that he was enabling the Colonel to withdraw from a very embarassing position, and that the affair would then close. Advantage, however, was taken of this by Colonel Ricardo to accuse Mr. Leveson-Gower of "telling barefaced lies and of inciting his brother ensigns to mutiny." Colonel Ricardo sent

some of the 14 days' arrest, including 11 days' close arrest without being allowed to speak to or see any one, was as follows :—Severe reprimands. Deprivation of leave for six months. His conduct to be reported on constantly to the general by his command ing officer. Coming, as he says, to the conclusion that Mr. Leveson Gower's honour was no longer safe in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel St Aubyn and General Oliphant, Mr. Leveson-Gower resigned his commission a week ago to-day. These are the facts as Admiral Cochrane relates them. Colonel Kinloch has, after the experience of Sir Redvers Buller, thought it prudent for the present to abstain from making any public answer, but on his behalf his brother-in-law, Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., has entered the arena, and a writer in an evening paper tells us even more explicitly what the Colonel's defence will be. Colonel Kinloch, it is clear according to the paper in question, thought that Mr. Leveson-Gower did not realise his position or appreciate the necessity for strict discipline. The Colonel, therefore, spoke to the chief subaltern on the subject, asking him to speak, in his turn, to Mr. Leveson-Gower. Colonel Kinloch, however, called back the officer and added something to this effect, "Mind, I want you to speak personally to Mr. Leveson-Gower. There is to be no tomfoolery, none of your court-martials." That, it is suggested, was all the "turning over" to the senior subaltern for which Colonel Kinloch was responsible.

As an illustration of the public feeling aroused I may refer to the outspoken speech delivered by Mr. Winston Churchill at Newcastle yesterday. He could conceive of nothing more abominable than this brutal flogging of people; and if it were true, as he was told it was, that one of these young officers was flogged until he fainted, then he said there was hardly any punishment short of the limitation of the criminal law which would be too severe for people who had done such a thing. Further, he said, he could see no reason why the persons implicated in this affair, if it was as bad as it was made out to be—and he had every reason to believe that it was—should not have been tried by court-martial. They would then have had every opportunity of examining and defending themselves, and at the same time it would have enabled a punishment adequate to the offence to be enforced. They would never get rid of "ragging" in the Army so long as the social coterie element continued. There would be cliques, and persons would be admitted who were distasteful to their comrades and would be treated with severity. He pleaded for an interchange of officers among regiments as with officers in the Navy, so that they could do away with these little social coteries. The celebrated army coach, Dr. Miller Maguire, attributes the prevalence of "ragging" among young officers to the vicious influences of fashionable public school life. "Officers of fashionable regiments," he said yesterday, "are mainly recruited from the fashionable public schools, and they bring their school manners and customs with them." "It is a curious fact," says Dr. Maguire, "that nobody in the Army tolerates flogging but English public school men. No board school boy would tamely submit to flogging by a knot of irresponsible young 'bucks'; no grammar school boy would tolerate it. They are brought up in a totally different atmosphere. No Irish boy would stand it, I am sure. I have heard Irish officers say that if they were subjected to such an indignity they would kill everybody who had a hand in it. I myself have said many times to young subalterns, 'Depend upon it, one of these days this senseless ragging will end either in manslaughter or at least in police-court proceedings. Some hot-blood young officer will turn on his 'raggers, and the consequences may be terribly serious both for you and your regiment." The "Times" this morning contains a letter from Major Cecil Murphy, R. A., retired, who says:—"During a service of nearly 30 years at home and in India I, at least, have never heard of such a thing as a subaltern being "flogged" as described, nor have I met with any officer who in my opinion would have submitted to it. God help any one who would have tried it on me!" So mote it be.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN IRELAND.

That there is a new spirit in Ireland has been indicated for some weeks past. Of its actual existence there can be now no manner of doubt. I do not merely refer to the wholesale liberation of political prisoners before the expiration of their sentences—there is now no Irish member of Parliament in durance vile—or to the friendly things that are being said in Ireland about the projected visit of the King. I am thinking more of the important speech made yesterday at a public gathering in Dublin by Sir Antony Patrick Macdonnell who, it is clear, was sent over to Ireland as a peace maker and not merely to give the Chief Secretary and his subordinates the benefit of his technical knowledge about land reform. Sir Antony recognises, he tells us, that there had sprung up a spirit of hopefulness in Ireland, and a desire for reconciliation which had been absent from the land too long. He had proof of that in the report of the Dunraven Conference which he regarded as one of the most important documents that had seen the light in Ireland for a generation—a document which no one who wisely loved Ireland should ever distort or belittle. He found that spirit also in the resolutions of the landlords' conference and in the praiseworthy movements towards industrial progress and co-operation recently started. He proved it also in the peaceful state of the country and the efforts being made to improve its material welfare. It would have been interesting if Sir Antony could have compared Dublin methods of administration with those prevailing in India. He is credited with saying to the Irish Lord Chancellor that three-fourths of Ireland's difficulties were owing to officialism. He may or may not have made this statement, at any rate in precisely that form, but some of his experiences in Dublin Castle must have caused him no little surprise. For example, I wonder what with his acquaintance with the Indian system of Imperial, Provincial, and district budgets he must think of a country where even the highest administrators cannot literally spend five pence without the permission of the Treasury in London. Not long ago the present Lord Lieutenant paid a State visit to the North of Ireland. The occasion being official he took with him a pretty big staff who, during the Lord Lieutenant's stay in Belfast, were lodged in one of the principal hotels. Shortly after his Excellency's return to Dublin, the Treasury were requested to refund the amount paid to the Belfast hotel for the entertainment of the staff. The Treasury would not pay the bill and sent it back to Lord Dudley who had to defray the whole expenses out of his own pocket. This is only one instance out of many of the things that need reforming in the Irish capital.

LADY ABERDEEN AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

"What shall we do with our daughters?" was the piteous cry of British parents not many years ago. This almost despairing appeal has not been made at any rate in public so frequently of late, partly perhaps because no small proportion of those daughters have taken the matter into their own hands. Every day the number of women bravely earning their own living on various occupations at home is increasing; while not a few of the more enterprising of the superabundant sisterhood have decided to try their fortunes in the colonies or perhaps, I should say, in a colony. South Africa is taking a few of our superfluous female population, but not really the bulk are going to the Dominion whose attractions are being used for all they are worth by the astute Canadian Emigration Commissioner, Mr. Preston, and his able staff. The paper read on Tuesday evening by the Countess of Aberdeen to a crowded and brilliant meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts was arranged long before the Canadian boom set in; but it cannot fail to help the emigration movement very considerably. The subject of the paper was one that should for an obvious reason be of special interest to you in the Bombay presidency at the present time, namely, "Women in Canada," and it could not have been in better hands. All the world knows how much the women of the Dominion owe to the hard work and kindly sympathy of the charming wife of Lord Minto's immediate predecessor. Canada has long been a sort of feminine Paradise. The Right Hon. L. H. Courtney who presided is sometimes credited with omniscience, but even he confessed ignorance of one interesting fact mentioned by Lady Aberdeen in the commencement of her paper. The first European invaders of the Continent found, she said, a Council of women established as part of the fixed institutions of the fierce North American Indians of the six nations, a Council whose voice practically decided the successor to the chieftaincy, and whose titled women had not only the right of speaking in the Great Council of their nation but were accustomed to have their opinions treated with deference when thus put before their headsmen. Coming to less remote periods Lady Aberdeen paid a tribute to the women settlers in the outlying parts of the Dominion who have counted and are counting for so much in the building up of the new country, whether as wives of farmers, or ranchmen, or lumbermen of Hudson Bay Company, hunters, or miners. "Women in such circumstances have the making of the country in their hands. The men are fully occupied in their task of conquering nature, and it remains for the women, not only to carry on the domestic work of the household without any of the conveniences of civilisation, but it is their part to create the atmosphere of home, and to set the standard of life, both for their own family and for the lone settlers who may be within calling distance." Lady Aberdeen is quite at home on a platform. She summed up the chief impression made upon her "by one word which is much in our mouths to-day, efficiency." French, Canadian, or Manitoban, Nova Scotian, British Columbian, the women of Ontario they are all alike, she declared, ball marked by this stamp. Upon someone—I think it must have been the Chairman—wickedly indulging in what without disrespect I may call a grunt, Lady Aberdeen turned round and with a most engaging smile said: "It's quite true!" There were one or two other sides of this kind that everyone enjoyed. As an illustration of the universal capacity and alertness of Canadian women, Lady Aberdeen told a delightful story. She said:—"On one occasion when the Governor-General and I were travelling across Canada, we were to dine one night at a house remarkable even amongst Canadian homes for its charm and beauty, presided over as it is by one of the most attractive of mistresses. We arrived and met with the warm welcome we knew awaited us. A recherche repast was laid out before us, and we were waited on by so trim a parlour maid, so deft in her movements, so irreproachable in her cap and apron, that Lord Aberdeen felt constrained to compliment our hostess on the results of her training. 'Oh!' said the lady, 'I am so glad you think Jane did well. I should like you to tell her so presently.' And when that 'presently' came, what should we discover but Jane arrayed in evening dress, and proving to be the daughter of the house, who in consequence of the unexpected departure of the servant, had had not only to wait at table, but to cook the meal with the assistance of her mother, an adept in such matters." The attractive little lady thus referred to is now in England, and happened to be a member of the audience, though I am not aware whether Lady Aberdeen knew of the fact at the moment. The countess also told us something about the really remarkable achievements of the National Council of Women in whose operations the most generous confidence has, she said, been shown by the men of Canada, especially Sir John Thompson and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the respective political leaders. Incidentally she alluded to the Women's Historical Society which is preserving many old land marks, and to the ever-growing and beneficent work of the Victorian Order of Nurses. An exceptionally interesting discussion was opened by the Chairman who, apropos of what Lady Aberdeen said about the French colony, remarked that nothing struck him more than the existence of the French people and of a French province forming a great fragment of that great country. There was nothing like it—indeed, he was not sure that history had ever presented anything parallel to it. Here was a large province wholly inhabited by French, clinging to their old customs, devoted to the Catholic religion, keeping up their own language, their own separate laws, their own politesse, and their own charm. The French in Canada, however, could not maintain these virtues unless the French women kept up the traditions which their ancestors brought with them. Speaking as a politician, Mr. Courtney added that this extraordinary spectacle of a satisfied people dwelling under the rule of a potentate of another race, of another language, was only acceptable by the fact that in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "Canada is a daughter in her mother's house, a mistress in her own." There was, Mr. Courtney proceeded, another people who in his judgment would have a great deal to do with the creation of Canadian society and the Canadian history of the future. They all spoke of themselves as English, and they did so with safety in London, but they could not do that in Edinburgh without being pulled up now and then. The truth was that the other people he referred to in the making of Canada were the Scotch. They had played a far more important part in the past, they were playing a more important in the present, than any other race from Great Britain or Ireland which had gone over to Canada.

After Mr. Courtney's speech an extremely eloquent Canadian lady, Mrs. Boomer, addressed the meeting, her witty remarks being much enjoyed. Mr. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration, and Sir John Cockburn, one of the most interesting speakers Australia has ever sent us, also took part in the discussion. How perfectly charming a Canadian lady can be you in Bombay have the best reasons for knowing if only half of what those who have enjoyed the hospitalities of Government House tell us be true.

OLLA PODRIDA.

"Oudit" some of the superfine people who went to India for the Durbar are complaining of the unexpected personal discomforts which they had to undergo. Poor things. Did they expect the dak bungalows to be as luxurious as the Carlton Hotel?

Sir Robert Mowbray, M. P., one of the Darbar visitors, and one who, I am sure, does not complain of any personal discomforts, is back again, and has, subject to Parliamentary exigencies promised to preside when Mr. J. A. Baines, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, reads his paper before the Society of Arts on Gleanings from the Indian Census.

The Kaiser has decorated Dr. Sven Hedin. All the countries now seem to have decorated him except the one that ought to have been first to recognise his eminent services. The official neglect in England of men like Hedin is nothing short of a disgrace.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SYRIA.

The hired transport Syria, Captain W. E. Houghton, sailed on Saturday for England via Aden with drafts of different regiments and details consisting of 33 officers, 12 ladies, and 13 children, 967 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women, and 109 children. The troops from Deolali were brought down to Bombay in three extra trains. At Aden the Syria will embark Nos. 39 and 41 Companies, R. G. A., for conveyance to England. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col H C Kirkpatrik, R A M C	Capt H K Colston, York and Lane Regt
Lieut-Col and Mrs H de H Haig and 2 children, R E	Capt and Mrs H F E Ireland, R E
Lieut Col and Mrs W Keay and 3 children, R A M C	Vety-Lieut J D E Haines, Vety Dept
Major R W W Blake, R Scots Fus	Lt Macaulay, Indian Army
Major S J Everett, R W Fusiliers	Lieut N E Swan, York Regt
Bt Major H S L Ravenshaw, Devon Regt	Lieut R E Solly Flood, 3rd Rifle Bde
Major G Buchanan, Shropshire L I	Lieut J H V Barr, Indian Army
Captain S S Clark, R A M C	Lieut E B Denison, K R R Corps
Captain J M Buist, R A M C	2nd-Lieut C R B Henderson, The Black Watch
Captain and Mrs W Warner, Indian Army	2nd Lieut W J D Young, Devon Regt
Captain R E Chaplin, Indian Army	Rev Croslope, E Dept
Captain T M Webb, N Stafford	Wife of Lieut and Qr-Mr Ashworth and child, 5th Dragoon Guards
Captain C C R Murphy, Suffolk Regt	Wife of Capt Williamson and child, A Schools
Captain W N Pike, West York Regt	Wife of Capt Reid, R A
Captain T C B Holland, Devon Regt	Wife of Lieut Prescick and child, Indian Army
Capt A Y Cheyne, Indian Army	Wife of Lieut Deverell, W York Regt
Capt H G J Graham, Devon Regt	Wife of Capt Windham and child, I Army.

FROM ADEN.

Major F H P R MacMeekan, R G A	Lieut W A W Swettenham, R G A
Captain W D Alexander, R G A	Lieut L Leefester, R G A
Capt P H Cruickshank, R G A	Lieut H S Strong, Indian Army
Lieut C B Bullough, R G A	Capt and Mrs Pottinger, Po Dept
Lieut V E Garrett, R G A	Commander Piffard, R I M
Lieut R O Latham, R G A	Wife of Mr Row, R N
	Lieut Davies, S and T Corps

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

The hot weather has begun to assert itself after three months or more of delightful cold, writes our Sholapur correspondent. The thermometer today rose as high as 96 degrees, and it goes a degree or two better every day. Let us hope that the genial warmth before us will scorch up the plague bacillus, which is now working great havoc all over the district. Sholapur City is in the throes of its fourth epidemic and is three parts empty, the unfortunate inhabitants having for the most part broken themselves to huts or improvised tents all round the town. The grain bazar is held in the street by the Siddeshvar Tank under the cover of canvas used for the annual January fair. Certain of the most well-to-do natives have gone to lodge in camp bungalows, many of which are packed to an extent truly awful to contemplate. Some of the residents of neighbouring bungalows are heard to lament the fact that these gentry do not appreciate Western ideas of sanitation as much as they do European houses at this juncture, and a few prosecutions might render a morning walk less unpleasant.

Barsi had its first and a very severe visitation of plague in November and December, but, chiefly owing to complete evacuation, it was overcome a couple of months ago. Pandharpur, forsaken, apparently, by its patron saint Vithoba, who was credited with having preserved it all these years, is now in a parlous flight, and no wonder, considering that the uncleanliness of that town is in no way less remarkable than its godliness.

Most of the crops are reaped, and the outturn is good, but has suffered about four annas in the rupee loss owing to heavy rain early in January. In some parts hail fell and did even more damage. The wages of field labour are at an extraordinary premium, the average rate being about 14 lbs., but in places it is almost double this figure. This is chiefly due to the fact that the early rains having failed nearly all lands were sown with jowari, which has to be reaped now or never.

Sholapur must surely be one of the dustiest places on earth, for the roads know not the water-cart. Consequently there is not only dust but bad roads, full of loose stones. One would almost believe that if the Municipality watered the main roads it would save itself at least as much as the cost in repairs. Let no motor-carrist come this way as he values his tyres!

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 24, Military Square Lane, Fort, Mr. P. M. Nanavati presiding. The following is the directors' report:—The directors have much pleasure to lay before you the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1902. In the year 1901 your company made a profit of Rs. 2,395-10-3; Rs. 600 were brought forward from the equalization of dividend fund, making a total of Rs. 2,995-10-3, out of which a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share was paid, which absorbed Rs. 3,340 leaving a balance of Rs. 95-10-3; adding thereto Rs. 6,222, being the net earnings made during the year, the total available balance is Rs. 6,917-10-3, which your directors beg to apportion as under:—To payment of dividend of Rs. 20 per share on 167 shares, Rs. 3,340-0-0; to depreciation of building Rs. 385-6-8; to depreciation of machinery Rs. 1,105-0-0; to equalization of dividend fund Rs. 770-0-0; to bonus to the Staff Rs. 572-0-0; and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 745-3-7; total Rs. 6,917-10-3. During the year 4,353 bales were pressed by your Bellary factory. Your old finisher columns were condemned by your manager as they were bent and found unfit for use, and were found impracticable even to get them straightened. Whereupon your directors have ordered out two finisher columns from Messrs. Fawcet Preston & Co., of Liverpool, at a cost of £117 which have been received and forwarded to Bellary for erection. Your property is insured against loss by fire for Rs. 46,500. Your directors have made the appointment of Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, J. P., Solicitor, which you are asked to confirm. Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damania, J. P., Solicitor, retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in the report. A bonus of Rs. 572 was sanctioned for the company's staff and Mr. Manchersha Pestonjee was appointed an auditor for the current year. Votes of thanks to the chairman and the directors terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd March.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 11th instant and conclude with the Annual Inspection on Saturday afternoon the 21st idem.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi Fort, 2nd March.

1. Orderly Sergt for to-day.—Sergt F C Spencer, next for duty Corpl P Hunter.
2. The following drills will take place to-day—At 6-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.—4-inch R M L and 4-inch B L Gun Squad drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, A. 'AB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz 2nd March.

1. Detail—Orderly Officer for Monday Captain R G Snell. Orderly Officer for Tuesday Captain R W L Duniop. Battalion Orderly Sergt for Monday Sergt S Simpson. Battalion Orderly Sergt for Tuesday Sergt P Soundy. Battalion Orderly Corporal for Monday Corpl E Vogel. Battalion Orderly Corporal for Tuesday Corpl G F Lund.
2. Parades—There will be no Cadet Company Parades this week, except on Saturday next, the 7th instant. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade daily during this week at 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. at Santa Cruz.
3. Dress—Drill order, Khaki, with Putties, leather chin straps and helmet buttons.
4. Train Service—The Railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-6 a.m. (Bombay Time) and by the train leaving Church Gate at 5-6 p.m. (Bombay Time) daily—Volunteers must travel by these trains only. Accommodation will be found in front of the Up Train and in rear of the Down train.
5. Head-Quarters—It is notified for information that the Head-quarters Office, Carnac Road, is temporarily closed and is now open at Camp Santa Cruz where all communications should be addressed up to the 7th March 1903.

By Order,
P. U. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Ootacamund Season of 1903 promises to be a full one, says a local correspondent, and visitors will regret to learn that several hotels and boarding houses have had to close for want of support last year. "The feature of the present Season will be an abnormal development of the 'paying guest' arrangement as the counterblast to the native landlords' demand for a six months' lease from a six weeks' visitor and extravagant hotel charges made by short-sighted proprietors. The general complaint is that people who would come to spend their short leave in this splendid sanitarium cannot afford to do so, and hence retake themselves to less desirable places, which are not such a drain upon their resources. Municipal taxation is responsible for a great deal of their unpopularity, and a well-drawn and unanswerable Memorial from the ratepayers has been presented to Lord Ampthill praying for some amelioration of the conditions under which the permanent residents live."

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are simply Magical, Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE CALCUTTA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

When Queen Caroline asked Sir Robert Walpole how much it would take to enclose St. James's Park for the sole use of Royalty, the great Minister replied grimly—"Only three crowns, Your Majesty." The Building Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall took care to explain in their recent Note that the Government of India were the custodians of the Calcutta Maidan "on behalf of the Crown." It is to be presumed that since Sir Francis Maclean is on the Committee, that body will be correct, from a legal point of view, in the attitude they take up. But right of way is a strong if somewhat vague instrument in law, and few would be so bold as to prophesy the result if the question should come before the courts. However, there does not seem to be much fear of that contingency, for it seems plain from the Note that if public opinion is sufficiently strenuous the Committee will give way. It is not for the outsider to volunteer an opinion on the rights and wrongs of the controversy. The matter seems a sufficiently clear issue between the Calcutta public and the Committee. The Committee would certainly seem to have a grievance in the manner in which Calcutta has held its hand until the eleventh hour. On the other side, it is obvious that at least some of the arguments used by the Committee for the site of their choice are not of very much weight. Take, for instance, the idea that it is necessary for the memorial to be near Government House so that Lord Curzon's successors will be able "to supervise the completion of the building after he has gone, the arrangement of the contents and the thousand and one details of external and internal management and decoration." This takes it for granted that the next Viceroy will be as much interested in Imperial symbolism as the present one; but this is a large assumption. Will anyone say, for example, that Mr. Brodrick will feel that he has a mission to supervise the thousand and one details of decoration? But the greatest assumption of all is that the building, when it is finished, will be a dream of architectural beauty—"the Taj of the Twentieth Century," to use the language of the Committee. We have no doubt that if any were found bold enough to oppose the erection of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park they were called Goths and Vandals, and were told that they were wilfully refusing a prospective Taj. Yet there are few who will now be found to say that the Park would not look better without it. We are well aware of the reputation Sir William Emerson possesses as an accomplished and learned architect. It would be quite unfair to judge him by the buildings he has left in Allahabad. The Cathedral was a freak of his youth, and the Muir Central College—which after all is hardly an original design—is unfinished. But it is safe to say that Sir William's greatest friend would not claim for him the genius of the great Mogul architect. Neither money nor learning nor skill are guarantees of a work of genius in building any more than in painting or in literature. The Victoria Memorial Hall may be a thing of beauty when it is finished; but then again—it may not.—"Pioneer."

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian Mills in November 1902 and in the eight months April to November 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900, and 1901:—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of November.		
	1900	1901	1902
British India			
Bombay	19,803,592	31,720,337	32,149,231
Madras	2,191,758	2,620,595	2,615,315
Bengal	1,436,319	3,021,110	3,034,110
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,782,719	2,830,953	1,221,450
Punjab	614,886	757,215	799,721
Central Provinces ...	1,446,330	1,956,880	1,998,203
Total ...	28,305,634	43,783,087	42,408,440
Foreign Territory.			
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b) and Quilon (c)	855,649	593,730	1,634,802
Grand Total ...	29,161,283	44,783,817	44,103,242

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902
(c) From November 1902

Abstract Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Produced.

(N. B.—The weights in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of November.		
		1900	1901	1902
British India.				
Bombay	{ pds.	7,356,698	9,750,474	10,088,334
	{ yds.	25,894,905	33,15,140	34,983,906
Madras	{ pds.	544,649	504,589	387,869
	{ yds.	549,010	747,865	587,933
Bengal	{ pds.	4,869	20,519	24,353
	{ yds.	...	50,415	65,322
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	{ pds.	311,748	347,821	219,791
	{ yds.	1,032,755	1,459,620	759,863
Punjab	{ pds.	25,107	22,948	12,249
	{ yds.	85,399	68,344	37,947
Central Provinces ...	{ pds.	480,004	513,317	579,792
	{ yds.	1,382,147	1,500,199	1,463,972
Total ...	{ pds.	8,735,075	11,209,589	11,912,771
	{ yds.	28,915,247	36,983,608	37,630,043
Foreign Territory.				
Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), and Wadhwan (b)	{ pds.	248,742	364,585	620,386
Grand Total ...	{ pds.	8,983,817	11,564,165	12,533,157
	{ yds.	29,301,167	38,333,449	39,950,923

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 1.

Sunday.—The depression in Upper India has partly filled up and has advanced eastwards into the Central Punjab. Moderately heavy snow has fallen in further Kashmir, falls equivalent to one and to 1 1-4, inches of rain being reported from Sonemarg, Astor, and Minimarg. Light showers of rain have fallen in Srinagar, Murree, Sialkot, Cherrapoonjee, and Chittagong. The depression in Lower Bengal has filled up. The weather continues slightly disturbed in Punjab, and high winds are reported from several stations.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th February.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Lahore, Sirsa and Belgaum and has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in Sind, the Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Neemuch and Delhi, and variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature—Both the day and night temperature is in excess of normal in many places, more especially in Rajputana, the Indus Valley and the United Provinces, where both are in large excess. The maximum varied from 102° at Bellary to 77° at Veraval, and the minimum from 53° at Jubbulpore to 77° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Deesa, Rajkot, Lahore and Masulipatam. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—None reported from any station.

Weather is unsettled in the Indus Valley and generally to the north of Latitude 27° due to the existence of a depression to the N.-N.-E. of Jacobabad. Elsewhere it continues fine.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th February, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Feb. ... inches	29·693
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	70·6
Dew Point ...	67·0
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·660
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	71·3
General Directions of wind ...	NNW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ... miles	257

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SUGAR CANE.

The final general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the season 1902-03 states:—

The crop is on the whole considerably inferior to what it was last year, the improvement being limited to the small area of the North-West Frontier Province where the crop is grown entirely on irrigated land. Comparison of one year with another is vitiated for Bengal by the fact that the Normal area, which can only be roughly estimated, is being constantly changed and has been reduced this year by 19 per cent. This year's area is however estimated to be 2·1-2 per cent below this reduced normal and the yield expected is only 92 per cent of a normal crop. Deficient rainfall and water for irrigation at the time of planting have contracted the area noticeably in the Punjab and the United Provinces, while the severe December frost deteriorated the condition of the standing crop and reduced the yield. In Madras there is a general decline of about 10 per cent in the area planted which is partly ascribed to the low price of jaggery.

The production of raw sugar in the five reporting provinces (excluding about one-third of Madras) amounts to about 2,037,770 tons, the revised estimate of the production of last year being 2,197,730 tons. This yield is thus distributed:

	Tons
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	901,132
Bengal ...	672,675
Punjab and Frontier ...	397,553
Madras ...	95,409

This represents the yield only in those provinces where sugar is largely grown, but the areas under cane in the other provinces and States from which returns are not received are in the aggregate extensive.

The provincial reports are summarised below: In Bengal the season has not been generally unfavourable though excessive rain at the time of planting caused some contraction of area, and damaged the young plant in parts of north and east Bengal while a few districts in Behar, on the other hand suffered from drought. The normal area under sugarcane was reported in 1901 to be 848,400 acres, but the latest revised estimates make it only 682,600 acres, while owing to the unfavourable character of the early part of the season the area planted this year is estimated to be 664,709 acres. It is anticipated that the crop will be 92 per cent of the normal and that the probable gross outturn of cane "gur" will amount to 672,675 tons as compared with 670,410 tons produced last year.

The quantity of raw sugar or "gur" produced from date and other palms is estimated by the District Officers at 144,109 tons; but the information is not complete.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the rains at sowing time—i.e., February and March—were very deficient. Germination was, however, good except in the eastern districts, where later on drought and white ants did further damage. The autumn rains commenced in the first week of July, and continued with little break to its close. The falls were, as a rule, general and well distributed, and for the month as a whole rain was generally above the normal. In the first week of August rain was fairly general, but in the second and third weeks there was a break over the greater part of the provinces, and in places some injury from drought resulted, in the last week of the month there was, however, good rain in almost all districts. For the month as a whole the rainfall was nearly 50 per cent below the normal in all plains divisions except Meerut. The rainfall in September was almost uniformly excellent. Light rain was also received in October in most districts, while November and December were entirely rainless and were followed by severe frost, which is reported to have damaged the cane crop more or less in the western half of the province just when pressing had begun. The area under sugarcane this year, 1,159,779 acres, is the small est since 1891-92 (excepting that for 1897-98, viz., 1,148,099 acres), and is 98,492 acres less than the area of the preceding year. The decrease is general except in Meerut and Rohilkhand (the great cane divisions) where there was an increase of 38,547 and 5,958 acres respectively on the exceptionally low areas of the year preceding. In the Benares and parts of the Gorakhpur divisions the sugarcane crop was, as already noted, uncertain from the beginning, and the final estimate of the yield amounts to 50 and 70 per cent respectively of the normal. In the Western districts a full normal outturn was anticipated until the frost came. In the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad division the crop is now estimated at 75 per cent of the normal. In Rohilkhand and Oudh the yield is reported to be about 80 per cent. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 75 as compared with 80 per cent last year. The outturn of gur is estimated at 904,132 as compared with 970,222 tons last year, showing a decrease of 7 per cent.

In the Punjab the area under sugarcane is finally reported to be 339,400 acres as against 351,500 acres last year, a reduction of 12 per cent. The decrease which occurs in all districts except Jalandhar and Karnal is due to the absence of rain and deficient supply in the canals in the months of February and March last year when the crop is planted. The monsoon rainfall of August and September was satisfactory in the cane-growing districts, but the subsequent failure of the winter rains and the severe December frost deteriorated the condition of the standing crop throughout the province, and in parts of Lahore, Sialkot, and Amritsar it was used as fodder. The yield on the whole has consequently been below average and is estimated at 335,366 tons as against 405,812 tons in the previous year.

In the North-West Frontier Province the season has been favourable throughout the year for the sugarcane crop, and the inadequate rainfall has had very little effect on this crop as it is grown exclusively on irrigated lands, and the canal irrigation on which the crop depends has been satisfactory. The area reported this year is 20,052 acres yielding 32,260 tons of gur as against 24,733 acres yielding 30,000 tons of gur in the previous year. In the Peshawar and Bannu districts a considerable portion of the crop is sold as cane for consumption as such and never reaches the press. There are no sugar refineries in the province, but gur is largely exported. The countervailing duties on foreign sugars have so far had no effect on the gur and sakkar (unrefined sugar) trade of the province. In Madras the total area planted with sugarcane till the end of December last is 45,100 acres, or about 10 per cent less than that of 1901. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years. The decrease is general and is particularly noticeable in the South Arcot district, where it is ascribed to a fall in the prices of jaggery. The standing crop is reported to be generally good and the outturn expected is 90 per cent of the normal. The total yield is estimated at 93,400 tons against 109,400 tons last year.

THE CORONATION MEDAL.

"One who knows" writes to the "Pioneer":—With reference to your article on the Coronation medal, the reason of the engraving of the names, which you suggest, is not the reason for the delay in its issue as the medal does not bear recipient's name, but what the reasons, heaven only knows. The medals arrived in Delhi during the Durbar festival, and apparently the reason of delay is the authorities are trying to see the utmost limit they can reduce them to for the Army. Two thousand were received, and if every General, and every Staff Officer, every Commanding Officer and every Adjutant of every Division, Brigade and unit who was on parade either at the Durbar or the march past, under 250 of the medals would be required. But this is too large an amount for the Army. A great many people who come for their own pleasure and do see the show have to be provided for at the expense of the soldiers. In the same way as the Durbar camps were run, so the issue of the medal is being restricted to those of and above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel which probably will leave under one hundred for the Army.

The plague returns for the week ending 21st instant show 27,319 deaths against 25,852 in the week preceding. The principal figures are: Bombay Districts, 10,770 against 10,333; the Punjab, 4,432 against 3,581; Bengal, 3,216 against 2,941; the United Provinces 2,886 against 2,995; the Central Provinces 1,522 against 1,203; Hyderabad State, 1,422 against 1,640; Bombay City, 1,047 against 716; Berar, 619 against 435; Mysore State, 522 against 435; Madras Presidency, 573 against 604; Calcutta 277 against 171. The returns above given are an absolute record since the first accurate returns compiled in October 1896. The next highest figure was for the week ending 22nd March, 1902, namely, 26,108. The deductions in each instance for deaths reported late are comparatively unimportant. The third highest was for the week ending 7th instant, 25,870, which was closely approached in the week ending 15th March last year. The biggest monthly total was in March 1902, when 107,187 deaths were recorded. It would seem as if that figure would be passed this spring. Of course this high rate should not continue as the disease will presumably follow its ordinary course and die down in the hot weather: but meanwhile a mortality at the rate of over a million annually is appallingly large, even for India after 6 1-2 years' continuance and the expenditure that has been lavished upon remedies of all sorts.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

Major-Gen. W. R. Truman, head of the Remounts Department, gave evidence before the War Commission on February 6. He confirmed the evidence he gave before the committee presided over by Major-Gen. Biddulph, and stated that the number of horses sufficient for the beginning of any war had been given by Mr. Stanhope, when Secret

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND AND THE DARDANELLES.

ODESSA, February 7 ("Standard").—Now that the four Russian torpedo-boats, against the passage of which through the Dardanelles the British Government raised a formal protest, are berthed in the war harbour at Sebastopol, the question as to what further steps if any, England may take is industriously discussed in naval circles here and in the Crimea generally. A rumour, which I cannot trace to any reliable source, is current to the effect that the British Government is about to demand the Sultan's Firman for the passage of a small flotilla, detached from the British Mediterranean fleet, through the Turkish Straits, in order to make a flying cruise of the Euxine, and thereby demonstrate England's equal right with that of Russia to the freedom of the Dardanelles.

THE DUAL ALLIANCE.

A "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg (Feb.7) says:—Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested in Russian official circles here at the recent speech of M. Jaures in the French Chamber against the Franco-Russian alliance, and even greater displeasure is felt at the attitude of the majority in the Chamber towards the Socialist leader's utterances. This feeling has found loud expression in the more "patriotic" Russian newspapers, such as the "Nova Vremya," the "Sviet," and the Moscow "Vedomosti," which strongly condemn M. Jaures and his followers. Nevertheless, the people is entertained that the parliamentary episode, so disagreeable to Russia on account of the discredit it casts upon the Franco-Russian Alliance in the eyes of the people of other nations, will not have any important political consequences, and that even if a certain number of party politicians share the anti-Russian sentiments and ideas of M. Jaures, the great majority of the French people continue, and will continue, to think and feel otherwise.

THE MACEDONIAN DANGER.

Affairs in the Near East are assuming a grave aspect as will be seen from the following telegraphic extracts which we arrange in chronological order:—

Constantinople, Feb. 5 ("Reuter")—The directors of the Mahsoussa Steamship Company have been called upon by the Government to indicate the number of their steamers that could be used as transports in view of the possible despatch of considerable reinforcements of troops from Anatolia to the European provinces of Turkey.

Sebastopol, Feb. 6 ("Standard").—The Admiralty recently asked for full and exact information with respect to the troop-carrying capacity of the Euxine Squadron transports of the Volunteer Fleet cruisers now in these waters, and of the readily available ships of the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company of Odessa. This information has now been furnished both to the Admiralty and to the War Office through the naval Commander-in-Chief in this sea. In the particulars given it is stated that the large transports (Volunteer Fleet steamers) which carried from 1,500 to 2,000 troops to the Far East, are capable of conveying from 6,000 to 9,000 men each over a short Black Sea trip. Among other significant inquiries made by the War Office is that regarding the exact steaming times of the different classes of transports between the ports and Bourgas and between Odessa and Bourgas.

Athens, Feb. 6 ("Standard")—The French Yellow Book on affairs in Macedonia has made a bad impression here. It is considered that the French diplomatists show themselves unduly biased in favour of the Bulgarians. It is also feared that the reforms to be imposed by Russia will work to the detriment of Greek interests in Macedonia, where the large Hellenic element is seriously menaced by Bulgarian ambition.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The "Figaro" publishes the following messages, dated Philippopolis, Feb. 6:—"The Sultan has decreed the immediate mobilisation of 300,000 men in Macedonia, and has requisitioned for transport the ships of the Mahsoussa Company. This decision is extremely grave, and will in all probability stop the negotiations for the unification of the debt."

A stand telegram from Sofia confirms the above message, adding that the second and Third Army Corps at Adrianopolis, Salonica, and on the Bulgarian frontier will be considerably reinforced.

The "Figaro" observes that no Government will approve Turkey's serious departure. The united diplomatic bodies will have their work cut out to peacefully solve the latest complicated phase of the eternal Oriental problem.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Feb. 8:—In reference to the report of the mobilisation of Turkish troops in Macedonia, the "Echo de Paris" publishes the following statement, apparently semi-official, which one of its representatives has obtained from a "personage at the Quai d' Orsay." The person in question affirms that the French Foreign Office has no definite details, but adds that it is quite possible that the Turkish War Office had ordered the mobilisation in principle.

On the attitude of France this official is represented to have said that the ambition of this country had been not only to obtain from the Sultan far-reaching reforms in Macedonia, but to induce Prince Ferdinand to bide his time in order to prevent a possible conflagration. The Czar had promised to aid France, and Russia, moreover, had bound herself to come to an understanding with Austria in order to present a joint Note to the Porte. Russia and Austria would be supported in this common action by Italy and England, as well as by France, and it seemed unlikely that Germany would make any opposition. Turkish initiative in the mobilisation of troops might possibly be inspired by the desire to prevent the publication of the joint Note and so put Europe in presence of a "fait accompli." Or it might be a simple piece of bluff on the Sultan's part. If the troops were sent from Monastir and Adrianople we might anticipate a formidable explosion of Mussulman fanaticism wherever they were quartered. And how was the Prince of Bulgaria to be prevented from mobilising likewise a portion of his army? It was probable that the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople had apprised the Sultan as to the danger of such a measure as had been attributed to him.

From Berlin the "Times" correspondent telegraphs (Feb. 8):—There appears to be a desire in influential German quarters to define the attitude of Germany towards the Macedonian Question with special reference to the policy of Austria and Russia and the statements of the French Yellow Book. The Yellow Book, in fact, appears to have caused a feeling akin to annoyance here, since it is discussed in a distinctly sarcastic tone. The Kreuz Zeitung is convinced that the object of its publication was to demonstrate that "the glorious days of gesta Dei per Francos are not over," and that the initiative of France in suggesting a programme of reforms for Macedonia was the most momentous step that has yet been taken. A sarcastic picture is drawn of the presentation of M. Delcasse's despatch of Dec. 27, 1902, to the Emperor Nicholas, and of Count Lamsdorff incontinently proceeding to Vienna with the French scheme of reforms in his pocket in order to submit it to Count Goluchowski, who is as much impressed by it as his Russian colleague. The well-informed Berlin Conservative organ would only venture to remind M. Delcasse that the original author of the French proposals, the French Consul at Salonica, is called Steeg, and that "Steeg" is undoubtedly a German name.

The "Post" returns to the subject in a significant article, which claims recognition for the German Embassy in Constantinople as the loyal supporter of the representations made by Russia and Austria to the Porte. German support, however, must be free and unfettered, and, in fact, "Russia and Austria do not desire the formal association of any third Power in their action." It is much easier for two Powers than it is for three or four to co-operate successfully in a business of this kind. Unlike the "Kreuz Zeitung," the "Post" will not admit, even ironically, that France took the initiative in proposing reforms for Macedonia. The only inference it sarcastically draws from M. Delcasse's declarations is that France in her eagerness to support Russian policy in South-Eastern Europe, "will in future eschew proceedings which, like the Mitylene expedition, might easily become fraught with peril to the peace of Europe."

There would also appear to be some surprise in other countries at the absence of any mention of Germany in the French Yellow Book. But this is explained in the following very amicable way. "It has long been the practice that no direct negotiation of any kind should ever be conducted between Germany and France regarding certain questions affecting South-Eastern Europe like the Macedonian reforms. Where there are similar or identical interests of the two Powers in matters like the Macedonian Question, an understanding between them is usually effected by the roundabout agency of a third Power, which in the present instance, it may be stated, is Russia."

This is precise enough, and is, obviously semi-official.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Temps" telegraphing on Feb. 8, via Sofia, states that the Admiralty has been instructed to take measures for the eventual conveyance of the Reserves of the Second and Third Army Corps from Asia Minor to Europe. He adds that the scheme of reforms elaborated by the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria-Hungary is at the present moment before the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna, and will shortly be presented to the Porte. It contains five points—the rational collection of the tithe, the reorganisation of the police and of the gendarmerie, the creation of a branch establishment of the Ottoman Bank, and the nomination of Europeans to the important posts.

London, Feb. 9.—"Reuter's Agency" has received the following from the Turkish Embassy:—

"The Porte declares most emphatically that the stories published in some London papers of the 6th instant, with regard to alleged outrages, crimes, and misdeeds said to have been committed by Ottoman Regular troops in Macedonia are a tissue of false-hoods and ignominious slanders. The Ottoman Government wishes to guard the British public against such malicious inventions, which seem to have been manufactured for some political purpose.

A "Memenli" was also issued by the Turkish Embassy in Paris.

The "Times" correspondent at Sofia telegraphed on February 9:—The Bulgarian Government has now received official information with regard to the decision of the Military Council at Constantinople to mobilise the Second and Third Army Corps, whose headquarters are at Adrianople and Monastir respectively. It is felt here that the reinforcement of the troops in Macedonia may be justified in view of the internal situation and of the military preparations which Austria and Servia have been making for some time; but the mobilisation of the army corps at Adrianople can only be regarded as a menace to Bulgaria.

Foreseeing the excitement which such a hostile demonstration is calculated to produce in this country, the Government to-day addressed representations to the Powers invoking their good offices at Constantinople in order to bring about a cessation of the Turkish military preparations. The situation is regarded as grave, but the Government, relying on the friendly intervention of the Powers will refrain from any counter demonstration. The mobilisation of the Bulgarian Army will only be carried out in case of extreme necessity. It is fully realised here that even a successful conflict with Turkey would result in financial ruin to Bulgaria.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Feb. 9:—As regards the attitude of the German Empire towards the Macedonian Question, I understand that the German Embassy in Constantinople has supported the policy agreed on by Russia and Austria-Hungary, although the formal accession of Germany to the Russo-Austrian "entente" is desired neither by these two Powers nor by Germany.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" hears from Athens of a movement directed not against Turkey, but against the Bulgarians. The leader is a certain Kapetan Arkudas described as a man of gigantic stature, who is enlisting Greek volunteer, and finds ready support among the Greek population. His success is explained by the fact that the Greeks are far better off in the European provinces of Turkey than in Eastern Roumelia under Bulgarian.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

A military correspondent writes to the "Times":—

So much discontent among the officers of the Army has been created lately by the system at present adopted by the War Office in carrying out promotion by selection that it is advisable to consider the matter and to endeavour to show how the system might go on with less chances of friction. No army can be prosperous which possesses a discontented body of officers, and no principle of selection or anything else can be good which tends to produce a disease so fatal. But that selection must continue to be exercised is a self-evident principle, as it is the bedrock of efficiency by which good officers are obtained. This question, then, of dealing with selection in such a way as not to create friction becomes a matter of national importance.

Two main reasons are given against selection as it is at present carried out by the War Office. The first objection is that it is too extreme. By this is meant that, if there are, say 100 officers on a list of any rank, selection would not be objected to if one officer out of the first dozen, say, was put over the heads of the other 88; but it is objected to when No. 99 is selected and put over the 98 senior to him, because it is unlikely that all these 98 are unfit for promotion, or that out of so large a number some of them are not as good as No. 99. The second objection is that even if extreme selection is resorted to as above, it should not permit an officer to jump from a lower rank to one of three or four grades higher without having actually served in the intermediate grades. Thus, a major should not be promoted to the rank of general without having actually served a certain number of years in a regiment as a lieutenant-colonel and then, again, after that for another number of years as a colonel, either in command of a regimental district or as an assistant adjutant-general. The reason of this objection is a sound one, and it is that an officer so promoted from major to general is of little use to the State; he is inefficient because he has not had the practical experience he would have if he had actually served in the intermediate ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. Such an officer can only know the important details of his business second hand; he gains his experience at the expense of those under him; if placed in command of a district he carries little weight in the position, where, on account of the training of the troops in it, his decisions and wishes should carry the greatest weight; for the officer in command of units are probably his seniors in years and would work much better under an officer of greater regimental experience accustomed to train men, and their senior in the Service; again, should he ever rise to a higher appointment at the War Office itself his administration is likely to be disastrous. There are numerous cases of this nature in the Army now. The bitter experiences of the late war such as the no-mounted troops telegram, the terrible treatment of horses on arrival in Africa, the non-fortifying of Ladysmith when masses of stores were being collected there, the return home of men from the front without any papers and thus causing the hue and cry of such men starving because they could get no pay, there being no navy guns sent with the force originally, to say nothing of the gross tactical errors actually committed in the field, were all probable instances of want of knowledge of details in the officers originally responsible for the issue of orders in each case.

Having stated the objections raised against selection as at present carried out, let us see what steps can be taken to modify them. As regards the first objection, one must have selection to get the best men into the higher grades, but this being granted great care should be taken to avoid passing over a number of men at one time, which should only be done in cases of the most brilliant active service. Ordinary selection is to the benefit of the Army. As regards the second objection, a good plan is to see how such matters are at present carried on by services other than the Army. Let us look at the Navy. What do we find here? We find selection. It is true, but tied down by certain rules; a junior lieutenant may be promoted commander, but he could not be promoted captain without having first actually served as a commander, and not only that, but he must have served a certain time in that rank at sea. As for a commander's being promoted admiral without having served first as a captain, the very idea is enough to make Nelson turn in his grave; a captain even cannot be made an admiral until he has served 6 years at sea. Rules such as these are the modifications proposed; every officer should be forced to serve a certain number of years in each rank regimentally, with the arm of the service to which he belongs, and if given brevet rank he should not be further promoted until he has served the necessary number of years in the lower ranks; his name, however, might be noted for the higher promotion directly he has served those number of years. There are certain rules also in force in foreign armies which might be adopted with advantage, such as that no officer should serve on the Staff more than five years consecutively without doing a spell of regimental duty, and that no officer should be placed in command of a body of troops like a brigade who has not actually commanded a regiment of the same arm for a certain number of years.

Were such rules made, the War Office authorities would be greatly benefited; they would not be able to throw on one side a large body of officers on the ground of not having served in the last war, because a large number of appointments would always be vacant on account of officers who had served in the war not being eligible for them, so that promotion would be fairer all round. A great power of selection, however, would still remain in the hands of the War Office, but it could no longer be exercised in a wholesale manner causing deep discontent to the Service, forcing many good officers to leave it, and preventing many who would have joined from doing so. It must be conceded that the power of selection as now exists is very great indeed; greater, perhaps, than any one man can wield justly and fairly. It creates a feeling of soreness and insecurity which cannot but produce the most dire results, especially when the disastrous failures made by selected officers in South Africa are recollected. Such results lead to the charges of unfair advantages, such as those of the Court, social, feminine, personal friends, &c., being used to influence the War Office in their selection; and, anxious as the present Secretary of State for War and Commander-in-Chief are to select the very best men, yet it cannot be denied that, if rules such as are recommended could be made, it would lessen the possibility of such charges by lessening the possibility of extreme selection. The War Office would still be able to get men into the higher ranks while young, but their hands would be tied by such rules as would prevent their shewing the side alongside a mass of officers in favour of a privileged few.

In a note issued by the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, regarding the question of sites, the Committee hold to their view that the site chosen last year is the best one and seek to allay some of the apprehensions felt regarding the desecration of the Maidan. Alternative sites are discussed, and the one that may possibly find favour with the public is that immediately west of the Cathedral; but the trend of opinion is to be tested as the views of responsible persons are invited in writing.

SIR E. GREY ON ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Sir Edward Grey, M. P., on Feb. 7 addressed a meeting of his constituents for the polling district of Lesbury, in the Berwick-on-Tweed Division Mr. J. L. Watson took the chair. Lady Grey was present.

Sir Edward Grey said the Education Act was not only the topic of the moment, but was likely to be a prominent topic in our political controversies for many years to come. (Hear, hear.)

VENEZUELA.

It seemed strange that we here should have to talk about a dispute which has arisen between the British Government and any place so remote as Venezuela; but that dispute unfortunately, though a small thing in its origin, had been so conducted as to raise very large questions. It had raised the whole question of our relations with the United States and our relations with another great continental neighbour—Germany. That was what made it important. What were the origin of the dispute? A certain number of British subjects had claims against the Venezuelan Government for bad treatment, and those claims were not all of the same kind; but yet it ought to be borne in mind that when people invested money, became bondholders, and engaged in commercial enterprises in places like Venezuela they must take the risks involved. The Venezuelans were very fond of indulging in revolutions than we had general elections. (Laughter.) They had about three revolutions in Venezuela for every time we had a general election at home. If that happened, people who bondholders and engaged in commercial enterprise were bound to see their interests suffer. It was quite right, therefore, that our Government should what it could to protect those interests, and there was an international tribunal ready ready at The Hague to which claims of that kind might be referred. But their claims—forcible seizure of vessels, and robbery of crews trading between the island of Trinidad and the coast of Venezuela. The Venezuelans said these vessels were engaged in smuggling and importing arms to people in revolution; but nothing of the kind had been proved against some of those vessels. There, again, he thought there was a case for investigation into the facts. But there was one claim which really did stand by itself as a matter which no Government could afford to overlook. It was the case of a vessel going from one part to another of the Island of Trinidad and not to Venezuela at all. The vessel was struck by a hurricane, the mast was broken, the brother of the captain was killed, and the vessel drifted helplessly ashore. The Venezuelans stripped and robbed the crew and confiscated the ship. That was a case in which the British Government was quite right to demand compensation.

THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Such a case could have been settled by the payment of a few thousand pounds, but unfortunately the British Government had gone and mixed up our claims with the German claims. If the British Government had kept their claims apart and made their case against them solely on the matters in dispute might have been settled, but instead of keeping our claims separate our Government had tied up those claims with the German claims and had entered into an engagement with Germany that we will not cease operations against Venezuela until the German claims were satisfied about their claims; so that, even if we got satisfaction from the Venezuelan Government to settle our claims for outrageous acts, we should not be able to settle unless the German claims which were of an entirely different kind to ours, were also settled. That was where the mischief had been. Whereas started with a small affair we now found ourselves engaged in a large one very much like burning the house down in order to roast the pig. That was not good management, and he could not understand how our Government could have drifted on so slight a matter into so serious a position, unless, indeed, it was asleep. Perhaps it had been suffering from what we hear of as the sleeping sickness, but even that would not have been enough. The Government would have had to be not only asleep, but hypnotised as well, in order to have got into the position in which they now found themselves. (Laughter.) Since 1895 considerable changes

had been taking place quietly and silently in continental affairs. Italy, who had always been a very good friend of ours, had come to an arrangement or an understanding with France in regard to Africa policy, and Austria had come to an understanding with Russia in regard to policy in the Near East. These things had very materially altered the situation since 1895 in continental Europe, and our Government should have considered what bearing that alteration of the situation ought to have upon our own foreign policy. The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had told us that we have no alliance with the German Government, and had spoken as if anybody who knew anything about foreign affairs would understand that we have no alliance,

and that nobody, unless very ignorant or very stupid could think there was any question of an alliance between ourselves and the German Government. It could not be forgotten that a few years ago Mr. Chamberlain himself made speeches in this country which were generally understood to mean that the policy of Government of which he was a premportant member was to get into closer relations with Germany and develop something like a new triple alliance between the United States, and ourselves; but now it appeared we were engaged in a co-operation with Germany which is risking our friendship with the United States.

GERMAN NOTIONS OF CO-OPERATION.

He was not a poet, and if he had the gifts of a poet he would not use them to try to promote bad blood between any two European countries; but he must say that he was not surprised that co-operation with Germany was not popular in this country at the present time. (Cheers.) The memory of the feeling which was displayed in Germany with regard to ourselves so very recently was still fresh in our minds; and it must be remembered that, however friendly one Government

might be towards another, unless there were real friendship between the two peoples neither Government could depend upon the other for support and alliance. (Renewed cheers.) But there was more than that to bear in mind. We had to bear in mind that the present British Government had again and again engaged in co-operation with Germany in different part of the world, and he did not think that the co-operation had been satisfactory. We put our troops in China under the command of a German general. We accepted the command of the German general more fully and more thoroughly that did any other nation. He did not think that was satisfactory with regard to the

position of our own troops in China. We entered into an engagement with Germany which was understood to mean that we would co-operate with her in securing the open door in China, at any rate on the coast, in the rivers, and in the ports. We thought that was a general arrangement which was to operate ove the whole coast of China; but it was interpreted in Germany, not as being a general arrangement applying to Yang-tse. That meant that the agreement was to apply where British commercial interests held the field in order to put German competition on an equal footing with British commercial interests, but was not to apply where German interests already held the field. The agreement as to Manchuria was apparently regarded in Germany as a dead letter

altogether. That sort of co-operation was not been seen. That sort of bargain was a one-sided bargain. (Cheers.) Wherever we and the Germans met in any part of the world he was all for being conciliatory and for discussing our interests perfectly frankly, and for dealing with them at least in as friendly a spirit as with any other nation in the world; but we had hitherto cultivated our good relations with Germany at the expense of our good relations with Russia and with French, and we were not cultivating them at the expense of, or at any rate at the risk of, our good relations with the United States, with whom, above all others, we we wished to be friends. (Loud cheers.) He had dealt with this matter because it was exceedingly important that your Government, being committed to co-operation with Germany,

were bounds to go through with it. They must handle it as tactfully as they could. One did not want them to go back upon their word. Public opinion was, however, he was, however, he was glad to say, pressing upon our Government that they must not pledge their word again illgudy in a matter of this kind or involve us again the risks in which they involved us this time. (Cheers.)

THE FUTURE PORT OF EAST AFRICA.

THE "African Standard" of Mombasa says:—There are persistent rumours in town that Kilindini is to be made the Port for East Africa in future. There is a grain of justification for this rumour. It is well known to those who cannot enter the Kilindini harbour at all times enter and leave the Kilindini Bay. That is not good reason for the change. Admitting that all heavy goods machinery can be offloaded by the railway cranes direct on the trucks to the lines for up-country or Mombasa. Moreover, all or nearly all of the merchants and shipping companies have stores at Kilindini as well as Mombasa. In any case the rumour is current that by April next we shall see the Customs establishment removed from Mombasa to Kilindini, and it is a significant fact that not a yard of ground at the Kilindini end of the island can be purchased at any price. There can be no doubt as to the advisability of adopting the most suitable harbour. All the natural advantages are in favour of Kilindini. Indeed the wonder is that the shallow harbour of Mombasa was ever fixed upon as the port.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

HOME.

COURT.—The King was able to take a drive in an open carriage on the 6th, and on the 9th his Majesty came to London. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in London that day.

Drama.—At the Adelphi, last week, Mr. Cecil Raleigh's new play "A Queen of Society" was produced; and at the Lyric a new play, "The Light that Failed," adapted from Mr. Kipling's novel. At the Criterion, on the 10th, Mr. R. C. Carton's comedy "A Clean Slate" was produced.

Ecclesiastical.—The confirmation of the election of Dr. Davidson as Archbishop of Canterbury took place on the 6th. The Archbishop arrived at Canterbury on the 11th for his enthronement next day.—The memorial to Bishop Festing is to consist of a Bishop's throne in St. Albans Cathedral and the completion of the choir stalls.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer is to be next year's President of the Free Church Council.—The Keble College appointments are criticized in a pamphlet which we summarize.

Education.—It is hoped that the Rhodes scholars from South Africa and Germany may be elected in time to enter at Oxford next October.—A deputation from the County Councils Association on the 11th waited on the President of the Local Government Board and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education with reference to the financial difficulties attending the initiation of the administration of the new Education Act. A conference of "Progressive Representatives on New Local Educational Authorities" was held on the 6th.

Election.—In South Antrim Mr. C. Craig (C.) has been returned with 4,564 votes against 3,615 for Dr. Leighteiser, of the Farmers' and Labourers' Union.

Football.—A Rugby Union match between Scotland and Wales on the 7th was won by Scotland.—Under Association rules a number of matches in the first round of the Cup competition were played on the 7th and 11th.

Heavy rains in Scotland have caused widespread floods, which have been especially destructive in Clydesdale.

Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant made a hopeful speech on the Irish situation on the 11th.—Part of the Hill of Tara was sold last week for £3,700.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has granted to an Electric Light Company an injunction to prevent the Finchley Urban District Council from cutting the company's wires.—A draper in the City-road has recovered £4,150 compensation from the Great Northern and City Railway Company for damage caused to her premises by tunnelling operations.—Alan Gardner, alias Lord Gardner, has been tried for obtaining money by false pretences, but the jury disagreed.—In the case of the Manchester and Liverpool Transport Company a compulsory winding-up order has been made.—The Rev. S. Beauchamp has been tried and acquitted on the charge of perjury.—Severin Klosowski, alias Chapman, has been committed for trial, charged with the murder of three girls by poisoning.

London.—A Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the means of locomotion and transport in London.—The curved street at the Strand end of the new thoroughfare from Holborn is to be named "Aldwych," and the main street itself "Kingsway."

Lieutenant-General Miles, commanding the United States Army, visited the gun-range of Messrs. Vickers on the 5th, and sailed for home on the 7th.

Mr. Passmore Edwards, speaking last week at the opening of the new town-hall at East Ham, complained of the manner in which municipalism had recently been criticized in "The Times," and asked why the central Government, which had increased the national expenditure by £40,000,000 a year, had not been criticized in the same way.

Naval and Military.—The War Commission on the 5th and 6th heard evidence from Colonel A. W. Thomson, C.B., Director of Fortifications, Major-General Truman, General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, Colonel A. G. Lucas, Colonel F. Deane, General Sir W. Butler, General Sir F. Forester-Walker, Colonel J. K. Trotter, and Lord Roberts.—Rear-Admiral Cochrane writes describing recent incidents among the officers of the Grenadier Guards.—Sir Ian Hamilton, distributing prizes to Volunteer marksmen at Birmingham on the 11th, said that the appearance of articles on Army reorganization in "The Times" indicated the prevalence of certain ideas one of which was that an increase of Imperial responsibility would tend to throw the responsibility for home defence, and even for European troubles, less on the Regular Army and more on the Militia and Volunteers.

Our food supply in war.—The Lord Mayor has called a meeting of London citizens to ask the Government for an official inquiry into this question.

Publichouse Trusts.—The annual report of the Central Publichouse Trust Association is the subject of a leading article.

Royal Geographical Society.—At a meeting of this society on Monday, Mr. R. T. Gunther read a paper on "Earth Movements in the Bay of Naples."

The Bootle Town Council has passed a resolution in favour of resisting the provisional order for the inclusion of Bootle in the municipal area of Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales was on Tuesday elected President of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851, in the room of the King, who had held the office since 1870.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Victorian Ministry has been reconstituted.

Canada.—The protectionists are pressing the Government to revise the tariff.

South Africa.—Mr. Chamberlain received three Boer deputations at Bloemfontein on the 6th, including one, headed by General C. De Wet which he severely rebuked for the allegations in its petition.—At a banquet on the 7th, Lord Milner announced that the question of railway extension would be entrusted to a new body. Mr. Chamberlain, alluding to the deputation of the previous day, said that a document when put into his hand was unjust and inaccurate. The country wanted rest from agitation. He hoped the serious divisions among the Boers would cease, but if they did not the British Government would not desert their friends. Mr. Chamberlain announced that the subject of compensation would be dealt with by the civil administration immediately according to fresh instructions to be issued by Lord Milner.—Mr. Chamberlain reached Grahamstown, Cape Colony, on the 10th. Responding to an address, Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to Lord Milner, and invited the Dutch in the colony to learn the lesson which the war had taught. The address had advocated the suspension of the Constitution and the separation of the eastern from the western province. On the 11th, Mr. Chamberlain arrived at Port Elizabeth, where he had a most enthusiastic greeting.—Tin deposits have been discovered near Cape Town.

West Indies.—An earthquake occurred in Western Jamaica on the 5th.

THE UNITED STATES.

Labour.—The Governor of New Jersey publicly declares that unless in the near future there is greater harmony between labour and capital the country will be plunged into civil war.

The Alaska Treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 11th.

The Trusts.—The Oil Trust is making strenuous efforts to prevent anti-trust legislation, and some sensation has been caused by the alleged receipt of peremptory telegrams by Senators from Mr. Rockefeller.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—It is rumoured that the Emperor Menelek has broken off relations with the French representative as his Court, M. Deloncle, the Deputy for Cochin-China, says that four years ago Menelek expressed a desire that M. Lagarde should not be sent back to Abyssinia.

Belgium.—The man Rubino, for his attempt on the life of King Leopold, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Brazil and Bolivia.—Brazil is establishing a military occupation of the Acre territory.

China.—Belgium is said to have obtained a concession north of Tien-tsin on the right bank of the Pei-ho river.

France.—In the Chamber last week the Minister of Marine defended his preference for swift cruisers rather than big battleships, and urged the necessity for creating naval bases.—At a Paris police court, on the 11th, M. and Mme. Humbers were charged with maliciously prosecuting M. Cattaui, a banker who had lent them money, and when he insisted upon payment was accused by them of usury. Mme. Humbert made voluble allegations against M. Cattaui, and also insinuated charges against the Minister of Justice. Her husband took the same line.

Germany.—The annual congress of the Agrarian League was opened in Berlin on the 9th. The president described the new tariff as a misfortune for German agriculture.—The King of Saxony refused the request of the Crown Princess to be allowed to see her second son, who is ill from typhoid fever. The divorce of the Crown Prince and Princess was pronounced at Dresden on the 11th.

Japan.—The presentation of the Garter to the Shah has created surprise and pique in Japan.

Morocco.—The Pretender is in Ghiata, and our Correspondent says that until the troops reoccupy Tesa the back of the rebellion will not be broken. At Biff the general feeling is favourable to the rebellion. The Sultan's uncle is going to Biff with power to change unpopular officials.—At Tangier a feeling is increasing that there must be an international guarantee of the integrity of Morocco under the reigning Sultan.

Persia.—The British mission to the Shah left Teheran on the 10th for home.

Russia.—Punitive measures have been ordered against the young Finns who last year refused to present themselves for military service.—A seditious movement has been discovered in South Russia.

Society Islands.—A hurricane drove great waves over some of the Society Island on the 13th ult. The captain of a steamer which brought the news estimates the loss of life at from 5,000 to 10,000.

Turkey.—The Bulgarian Government has received information of the decision of the Turkish Military Council to mobilize two Army Corps at Adrianople and Monastir. Bulgaria therefore has asked the Powers to bring about a cessation of the Turkish military preparations. Assurances have been received in Sofia, through the medium of one of the Great Powers, as to the purely defensive character of the Turkish preparations.—Our Vienna Correspondent says that the Austro-Russian programme of reforms for Macedonia is now complete, and will be made public as soon as it has received the adhesion of the signatory Powers and has been submitted to the Sultan. Greek influence is being exercised to ensure that South Macedonia should receive a Greek administration on Cretan lines.—The Armenian who shot the Armenian Patriarch lately has been sentenced to death.—The convention between the Porte and the Germans for the whole of the Konia-Baghdad Railway is concluded and now only awaits an Irade.

Venezuela.—Mr. Bowen on the 10th accepted the British protocol as to the reference to The Hague Tribunal on the question of preferential treatment.

Obituary.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; Mr. Ralph Milbanke; Mr. James Glaisher; "Edna Lyall"; M. Karaveloff; Professor E. B. Cowell; Prebendary E. Burbidge; Lady Henry Gordon Lennox; Lieut.-Col. T. Thorneycroft.

Shipping.—By a collision on the 10th in the Bristol Channel the steamer Arthur was sunk, and two men lost their lives.—A New York tourist steamer has been wrecked off Bermuda.—"Times"

"I KNOW MY WIFE IS INNOCENT."

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT IN A DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court the cases of Gillespie v. Gillespie and Gillespie v. Gillespie and Gratton were continued before Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury. In the first case Mrs. Caroline Louisa Gillespie asked for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the alleged cruelty of her husband, Mr. Walter Hugh Gillespie, a stockbroker, and his alleged adultery with Miss Daisy Louisa Stewart. The other was the petition of Mr. Gillespie for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of the alleged adultery of his wife with Mr. Frederick Montague Gratton, a merchant in China, a relative of Mrs. Gillespie. Mr. Hammond Chambers, K.C., and Mr. Grazebrook appeared for Mrs. Gillespie; Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., and Mr Poyser for Mr. Gillespie; and Mr. Bargrave Deane, K.C., and Mr. Newson for the co-respondent.

Miss Daisy Stewart said that there was no truth in the suggestion that she had been guilty of adultery or any familiarity of any sort with Mr. Gillespie. She first went to the Gillespies in 1897, and she had been most intimate with them. She had never seen any cruelty on the part of Mr. Gillespie towards his wife. She remembered the visits of Mr. Gratton and the constant correspondence which was carried on during his absence with Mrs. Gillespie. When Mrs. Gillespie was away in 1901 Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Gillespie's sister, was staying in the house. With regard to the suggestion that she had been in the bath-room in scanty attire with Mr. Gillespie the witness said that she was always properly dressed, but wore a dressing-gown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chambers, the witness said she had never seen any ill-treatment, but Mrs. Gillespie had said that she went away from time to time because he made her ill. She did not remember having had tea in the bath-room. On one occasion when Mr. Gillespie was very ill she told his daughter to call her if there was anything wrong, and she thought she heard the girl call and she went into the bedroom. Mr. Gillespie said, "I am all right," and she went back to her room.

His lordship remarked that the only question was as to cruelty. He did not see how the charges of adultery could be supported. Mr. Chambers submitted there was evidence as against Miss Stewart. Mr. Justice Barnes repeated that the only question was whether there had been cruelty.

Mrs. Gillespie was recalled, and denied having ever been guilty of impropriety with Mr. Gratton.

Mr. Rawlinson: Why was it that when you had to elect between your husband and the Grattons, that you went to Mr. Gratton's sister, where you were associated with Mr. Gratton?—I should have had to go into apartments and there would have been talk, so I preferred to go somewhere where I could be protected.

In re-examination, witness said that she and Mr. Gratton had always been as brother and sister, and nothing more.

Mr. Gratton was then called, and said he had known Mrs. Gillespie's family since 1879. Just before her mother died, about 1884, witness received a letter asking him to look after the daughters. The first time he had heard of any suspicion as to his conduct was in 1901. He sent money when he heard that there was trouble at home. Generally it was £10 at a time, and this was sent to the brother. He always sent to Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie though Mr. Miles, the brother of Mrs. Gillespie. He would enclose letters to other members of the family in the same envelope. When witness invited them out to dinner or the theatres, Mr. Gillespie would raise difficulties when Miss Stewart could not go. He seemed to have a great liking for Miss Stewart. It was a standing arrangement that on fireworks nights at the Crystal Palace the Gillespies should dine with him at his hotel.

The witness, further examined, denied the allegations which had been made against him with regard to Mrs. Gillespie from first to last. Cross-examined he said he had kissed Mrs. Gillespie and other members of the family. He did not hesitate to kiss Mrs. Gillespie in the presence of her husband.

Mr. Miles, the brother of Mrs. Gillespie, said that Mr. Gillespie had called at his house. During the conversation Mr. Gillespie said: "I beg you to try and stop the case. I know my wife is innocent. If I went on I should be obliged to commit perjury."

The Foreman of the Jury, on an intimation from the Judge, said that they had come to the conclusion that there was no adultery on either side.

Mr. Justice Barnes: Then that shortens the case.

Mr. Bargrave Deane: So far as I am concerned it does.

Mr. Justice Barnes: The only question that remains is that of cruelty.

Mr. Rawlinson then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Mr. Gillespie.

The jury found that Mr. Gillespie had not been guilty of cruelty. Both petitions were dismissed.

CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY'S DIVORCE.

M. GIRON NOT ALLOWED TO SEE THE PRINCESS.

THE divorce of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Saxony has been pronounced by the special Court instituted at Dresden by the King of Saxony for the trial of the case. The judgment, delivered was in the following terms:—

In the name of the King. The marriage contracted on August 21, 1891, between the parties has been dissolved quo ad vinculum on account of the adultery of the accused with the teacher of languages, André Giron. The accused is to blame for the divorce. The costs of the suit are imposed upon the accused.

Mr. Giron arrived in Geneva on Wednesday from Brussels unexpectedly, and called upon M. Lachenal, the Crown Princess of Saxony's lawyer. M. Giron (says Reuter's correspondent) did not call at La Metairie.

The "Lokalanzeiger" reports in a telegram from Geneva that Mr. Giron, with Herr Leopold Wolfling (the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand) tried in vain to speak to Princess Louise in the Metairie Sanatorium, and that he left after a stay of two hours.—Reuter.

The Grand Duchess of Tuscany, accompanied by her two daughters, left here to-day on her return to Salzburg.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS ROBERTSON, C.V.O., Special Railway Commissioner, expects to leave India for Home on the 15th proximo. "I strongly suspect," writes "Max" in "Capital," "that the Report he is about to furnish to the Government of India will make the hair on the heads of the Railway officials in all departments stand on end."

THERE Commissioners of Divisions in the United Provinces will be going on leave this season. Mr. E. B. Alexander from Meerut, who is not likely to return to India, Mr. H. C. Conybeare from Gorakhpur, and Colonel Anson from Fyzabad. Mr. Tweedy, at present Additional Commissioner of Meerut, will act for Mr. Alexander at Meerut: Mr. J. A. Broun, Collector at Gorakhpur moves up to the Commissionership; and MR. J. S. O. Davis from Kumaon goes to Fyzabad. Mr. A. M. Shakespeare, officiating Commissioner of Benares, who

THE FRICTION IN THE GRENADIERS.

ADMIRAL COCHRANE'S CHARGES.

Rear-Admiral Basil E. Cochrane, writing to the "Times" from Windlesham, Camberley, makes an important contribution to the controversy raised by the placing of Colonel Kinloch on half-pay. Admiral Cochrane's nephew (the writer says) has been subjected to tortures by "ragging," and regarding the courts-martial he remarks that the senior subaltern summons them, and that the colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards was in the habit of "handing over" young officers to the "courts" which usually resulted in the subalterns being flogged.

"This flogging was administered on the lower part of the back, which was bared for punishment by the removal of their nether garments, and blows of great severity applied with a cane or stick in numbers varying from six to forty."

The Admiral goes on to say that his nephew on entering the Army took his calling seriously, with the result that he passed in signalling with special merit, and later became staff signalling officer for the Home District. Having been invited to stay for a few days at a friend's house in Scotland, the young officer asked leave of the chief staff officer under whom he was serving, but omitted asking leave of the colonel, and for this Colonel Kinloch recalled and reprimanded him, and "finally told him he would be handed over to the senior subaltern."

Knowing what this formula meant he asked to see General Sir H. Trotter, on whose staff he was serving. Colonel Kinloch thereupon placed him under arrest. The General, however, was out of town; therefore my nephew was released from arrest in the afternoon. Brought before the subalterns'-court-martial the president told him that he had been handed over to him by the commanding officer. Evidence on oath as to this can be obtained from many of the officers present. He was found guilty of causing trouble to his commanding officer and sentenced to be beaten, "but" he was not subjected to the degrading removal of his dress, and the blows which he received were of no excessive severity.

"He came before the General, hoping that he would modify Colonel Kinloch's excitement for so inadequate a cause. General Trotter, on the contrary, upheld Colonel Kinloch's view, reprimanded my nephew, and deprived him of his post of sailing district signalling officer. He therefore returned to duty.

"Shortly afterwards my nephew and two of the other subalterns were brought before the senior subaltern, who told them that, unless they rode with the Brigade drag at Windsor, they would be flogged and they ordered them to tell the other subalterns." The young men met at the house of one of their comrades whose father, a retired General, advised an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief. This was pronounced by the colonel to be mutiny, and after lecturing them he closed the incident except in the case of the Admiral's nephew, who was charged with having made serious statements against the colonel. Those statements were to the effect that the colonel had threatened that he would hand the young officer over to the subalterns. In order to let the colonel withdraw from an awkward position, the lieutenant suggested that he might have been mistaken with regard to the words used; whereupon Colonel Ricardo, says the Admiral, accused "my nephew of telling barefaced lies and of inciting his brother ensigns to mutiny." Colonel Ricardo sent for him, and told him he would have to leave the regiment." The case was brought before the Commander-in-Chief.

"Lord Roberts severely reprimanded Colonel Ricardo, placed Colonel Kinloch on half-pay, and said that he had told General Oliphant that he would look to him to see that the young officers through whom the flogging scandal was brought to his notice should be protected."

"The protection afforded by General Oliphant was of a very singular nature. On January 16 my nephew, when acting as picket officer, filled up the daily picket report according to a method stated by an expert in military law to be quite justifiable. For doing this Lieut.-Colonel St. Aubyn placed him under close arrest, and, together with Colonel Ricardo and General Oliphant, reported him to the Commander-in-Chief as guilty of a military crime, recommending that he should be given the option of leaving the regiment or of being tried by court-martial. Appealed to on the subject, I told him to select court-martial, but for reasons best known to General Oliphant and the colonels this course which they had threatened was abandoned by them.

"The sentence, however, pronounced by General Oliphant on my nephew, after taking count, we must presume, of the fourteen days' arrest, including eleven days' close arrest without being allowed to speak or to see anyone, was as follows:—Severe reprimands; deprivation of leave for six months; his conduct to be reported on constantly to the general by his commanding officer."

The consequence was that the admiral's nephew resigned.

"Perhaps in conclusion," writes the admiral, "I might quote two typical cases in which punishments have been inflicted by these subalterns, court-martial. One officer left Wellington Barracks in his undress uniform to get his hair cut. To have one's hair cut while wearing uniform of any kind is considered to be a breach of regimental etiquette except when an officer is actually on duty. Therefore the officer so offending was flogged. Another officer was flogged for omitting to attend a regimental court-martial."

IN DEFENCE OF COLONEL KINLOCH.

Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport is provoked by Admiral Cochrane's letter in the "Times" to reply on behalf of Colonel Kinloch, his brother-in-law. He says that neither the Colonel nor he has ever attempted, or will ever attempt to condone or excuse the abuses complained of. Admiral Cochrane, with much speciousness, has endeavoured to distract the attention of the public from the injustice done to Colonel Kinloch by dwelling in great detail and with remarkable inaccuracies on the grievances of certain subalterns, and especially on those of his own relatives.

"Whilst ready at the proper time to deal with the treatment of the junior officers by each other, I am now only concerned with the question of the treatment of Colonel Kinloch by the Commander-in-Chief.

"Colonel Kinloch's complaint is that these abuses were never brought to his knowledge by the victims themselves or by their relatives, who have been so active in approaching the Commander-in-Chief with the object, it would seem, of injuring Colonel Kinloch rather than of redressing these abuses. He had no knowledge of these occurrences, and he could have had no knowledge of them, because they were studiously concealed from him. His grievance is that he has been sentenced without being charged, that he has been condemned unheard, that charges which have been made against him have been withdrawn, though the sentence remains, and that, in spite of his request to be allowed to test the evidence upon which the Commander-in-Chief has so arbitrarily acted, he has been denied the opportunity of stating his own case and of disproving the allegations made against him. It is because these elementary principles of justice and this simple demand for fair play have been totally ignored that I shall be compelled to seek from the House of Commons the rehabilitation of the fair fame and name of an officer whose services, character and reputation have been acknowledged even by the Commander-in-Chief simultaneously with his sentence.

"Admiral Cochrane has been misinformed in many of the particulars he so graphically describes, but this, perhaps, is not to be wondered at when it is considered that the gallant Admiral himself convicts his nephew of making false statements on two occasions, although, indeed, he appears to treat a disregard for the truth as not unbecoming to a young officer and a gentleman.

"Admiral Cochrane has laid great stress on the incident of the fainting of another officer under the punishment inflicted upon him. As to this I will only observe that the father of this officer has publicly and privately expressed his sincere regret that his son can no longer serve under Colonel Kinloch "having regard to the kind and fatherly interest" evinced by that officer towards his son. This fact by itself ought to show how reckless and how poisoned the statements of the gallant Admiral have been in so far as they affect the conduct, the character, and the knowledge of Colonel Kinloch.

"I can only ask the public to suspend their judgment until the facts, which are almost all to be arrived at by documentary proof, can be disclosed with official permission and I feel sure that the generous and fair attitude adopted by the Press for the most part, with a necessarily incomplete knowledge of the whole circumstances, will be abundantly justified by the conclusion of this disagreeable incident in the annals of military rule.

ADMIRAL COCHRANE STANDS TO HIS GUNS.

Rear-Admiral Cochrane was interviewed at his country residence, Windlesham, near Bagshot. The step he had taken, he said, was the result of much deliberation, and the charges he had made against the military authorities in general and various officers in particular were the outcome of careful consideration and the best advice. Nothing had been done hastily, every particular would be substantiated on oath, if necessary, when the time came.

WHAT THE MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY WOULD DO.

The Marquess of Queensberry's answer to the question as to what should be done in the circumstances is "Disband the regiment at once." To him the most painful thing is the singular lack of courage or force of character in all the parties concerned; screw a poker, champagne bottle, or some other sufficiently-weighty object, skilfully wielded by one or more of them, would have scattered or marked the remainder. "I remember some such incidents when a boy in another branch of the service, but as I always carried the vision of a marlinspike in my eye they left me severely alone."

ATTITUDE OF WAR OFFICE.

PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO COLONEL KINLOCH.

The War Office authorities have no intention of encouraging the unfortunate Press controversy that has arisen around the case of Colonel Kinloch, of the Grenadier Guards, by anticipating the statement which will be made in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Roberts, we understand, has personally set out the whole facts concerning the matter, and these will be related by Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons, and probably by Lord Hardwicke in the House of Lords in reply to questions which the War Office has been informed will be put in the two Chambers. Without disclosing any official secrets it may be said that the whole point at issue between the War Office and Colonel Kinloch is whether she is a commander of the Grenadier Guards was in a position to know what was going on among the subalterns of the regiment. After a most careful enquiry conducted by Lord Roberts, assisted by his chief Staff officers, the Commander-in-Chief was satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that Colonel Kinloch was aware of the offences. It is not suggested that the unfortunate officer sanctioned the extreme punishment which was meted out, but the authorities hold that Colonel Kinloch did not take the measures he ought to have done to prevent the occurrences in view of the information that was brought to his knowledge. Colonel Kinloch was held in the highest esteem at headquarters, and it was a painful necessity for Lord Roberts to place the officer on half-pay. Although it does not affect the issue, it may be mentioned that Colonel Kinloch would have retired from the Colonelcy of the Grenadier Guards next year when his term of office would have expired. In the ordinary course he would then have been placed on half-pay.

The King's name has been mentioned in connection with the case. We are in a position to say that His Majesty at no time interferred either directly or indirectly, and the statement that he endeavoured to induce Lord Roberts to reconsider his decision is most unwarrantable and absolutely devoid of foundation. We understand that His Majesty is annoyed because of the liberties taken with his name in connection with the incident.

The appointment of a successor to Colonel Kinloch is now being considered by the War Office authorities. Major Scott-Kerr, we learn, is mentioned as the probable successor.

In the course of an interview with a "Mail" representative, Dr. Miller Maguire, the well-known coach, said: "It is not generally known that there are seven officers of the Grenadier Guards who can each be imprisoned for two years at least at the suit of the Master of Balhaven or Mr. Leveson-Gower for violent and aggravated assaults."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY'S FUTURE.

MR. MARCONI REPLIES TO THE CROAKERS.

CAN MESSAGES BE TAPPED?

"I am quite at a loss to understand the attitude of the Post Office," said Mr. Marconi to a representative of the "St. James's Budget." "To my mind it is quite an unreasonable attitude, because the facilities we ask for are already enjoyed by the cable companies. No doubt the Post Office authorities have their own reasons for the position they are taking up."

They say that other departments must be consulted?—Well, the Admiralty is with us, I know, so is the War Office, and I believe the Board of Trade places no obstacles in our way.

What do you intend to do in the matter?—We cannot start a commercial service between England and the American continent until we get the facilities we have asked for. I hope to have the opportunity of talking with Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other Ministers on the subject, and I trust in the public interest that I may succeed in inducing the Government to furnish us with the facilities necessary to begin work.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed an inter-departmental committee to inquire into certain aspects of the Marconi system. The young inventor, however, does not attach much importance to the fact. "Any such committee must be at a disadvantage," he explained, "because they do not know my system. And you know what departmental committees are. They take years to make up their minds. In another year or so the system will have greatly developed. We shan't want to send messages from Poldhu; we shall want to communicate direct between London and New York."

One important point that has been urged by the cable companies and by others against a wireless service is the contention that messages can be tapped. To this Mr. Marconi replied, that he was quite prepared to accept a licence subject to revocation if the naval installations or the existing land systems were interfered with through induction.

Do you admit the possibility of tapping?—Theoretically the messages may be tapped. During the experiments on the Carlo Alberto an installation was set up close to our station and tapping did take place, but then no attempt was made at secrecy. Why have no Atlantic messages been tapped? It would have helped to carry conviction if, say, President Roosevelt's message to the King had been intercepted.

Do you say, then, Mr. Marconi, that you can confine the currents?—Not exactly confine them, but I can tune my instruments so that no other instrument that is not similarly tuned can tap my messages. I did this in the Atlantic messages.

Your new magnetic receiver has worked very well, hasn't it?—Yes, it has assisted me very much in the matter of speed.

What speed have you attained?—Thirty words a minute, but a greater speed is possible.

In contrast to the attitude of the British authorities, Mr. Marconi mentioned that the Canadian Government had not only given £16,000 towards the enterprise, but had given him all the assistance he needed to develop his system on land. There was great dissatisfaction in Canada, he said, at the obstacles placed in the way of the establishment of a commercial service by the home Government. The United States Government, he said, had decided to erect a number of shore stations, and also utilise the system to communicate with isolated points in Alaska. The Italian Government were also taking the fullest advantage of the system. They were erecting stations at a cost of between £50,000 and £60,000, and very shortly, Mr. Marconi said, there would be a regular service between Italy and the Argentine Republic over a distance of seven thousand miles.

In what directions may we expect developments in your system, Mr. Marconi?—In long-distance communication.

Do you intend to establish a wireless girdle in reality?—Well, as we can, send messages from Italy to the Argentines, I see no reason why we should not communicate with India, Australia, and the whole of Africa.

Mr. Marconi was misunderstood when he was reported to have said that there would soon be a halfpenny a word rate between England and America. "What I said," explained Mr. Marconi, "was that thirty years ago the cable companies were charging a pound a word, and now they are charging a shilling. We propose to start with fivepence a word, and I prophesied that in much less time than thirty years we should be sending at the rate of a halfpenny a word. The developments in wireless telegraphy will be very much more rapid than they have been in connection with the cables." The young inventor thinks the attitude of the cable companies is quite illogical. He cannot understand why they should trouble so much about him if, as they say, they have nothing to fear. "I do not wish," he added, "to be hostile to the cable companies."

Mr. Marconi was asked what the object was of the application to the Courts on Saturday to give the company powers to supply heat, light, and traction. "Oh," he replied, "we never know to what point we shall get. In the meantime we have no intention of making use of the powers." Mr. Marconi intends to remain in England for two months, with the exception of a flying visit to Italy. At the end of that period he will return to Canada.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

On arriving at Liverpool from the United States Signor Marconi said the message from President Roosevelt to the King was sent by wireless telegraphy in the presence of numerous witnesses.

INSTALLATION AT SHEERNESS.

Wireless telegraphy has been installed at Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness, and communication opened between the Naval stations at Chatham and Sheerness, for Service Messages.

TELEGRAPHING "TAPE PRICES."

New York, Sunday.—Mr. De Forest, the inventor of a system of wireless telegraphy, on Saturday made an interesting demonstration of its practical utility. The Wall-street prices are ordinarily taken from Broad-street, where the brokers collect on the side walk, to the news agency offices by messenger. On Saturday Mr. De Forest stationed himself in Broad-street with an automobile in which he carried one of his wireless telegraphy installations. He sent the prices to the agencies several minutes before the messengers arrived. He expects to establish a regular service.—"Central News."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

A PUBLIC CONFESSION OF WRONG.

In America not many days ago a biographer of Mr Moody rose in a public gathering and confessed to an error of judgment—as an American judge once rose in public to confess before all the world to a fear that he had once sentenced an innocent man. The confession of error in connection with the Moody biography was made at a Presbyterian assembly in New York by Dr. William Chapman, whose life of Mr. Moody was issued as official. The Moody family at once denied that this was the case, and issued another biography, written by the evangelist's son, the profits of which were intended for the work at Northfield. For two years a bitter controversy was waged, and it was only closed the other day, when Dr. Chapman told a public audience of his reconciliation with the Moody family. "As circumstances developed," said the Doctor, "I made a mistake of judgment in writing the book on Mr. Moody's life three years ago. I am sorry I ever did it. I wish I never head. More than a year ago there was an adjustment of the difficulty between myself and Mr. Moody's family. No public statement was made concerning this settlement, but for the sake of the cause of Christ, and also that those who have any knowledge of the past difficulty, may realise that absolutely no differences now exist between us, both Mr. Moody and myself desire to state that all misunderstandings have been put aside."

GIVING A BROTHER A MILLION.

The recent illness of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt calls to mind another striking act of conscience which has not too many parallels. It will be remembered that the late Mr. Vanderbilt, as a mark of his resentment of his eldest son's marriage to Miss Grace Wilson, appointed his second son his heir, and bequeathed the bulk of his estate to Alfred. When the will was read, it was found that Alfred Vanderbilt, the second son, received nine millions sterling, while Cornelius, the rightful heir, received £300,000. Realising the injustice of his father's treatment of his elder brother, Alfred Vanderbilt gave his brother the sum of £1,200,000, bringing his inheritance up to £1,500,000, equal to the share of the other members of the family. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt may be said to have still lost about £8,000,000 for the sake of his wife, but how many other men have given away a million of money under such circumstances?

A FAMOUS WILL.

One other notable example comes to mind, which Sir Edward Blount is not likely to forget. There could hardly be a greater compliment paid to the character of one man by another than that which Sir Richard Wallace paid to Sir Edward Blount in the days when each of them was plain "Mr." Sir Edward Blount held Lord Hereford's hand when he breathed his last in Paris, and in talking with Mr. Wallace immediately after the Marquess's death he found that that gentleman did not know of the existence of a will nor the name of Lord Hertford's lawyer. Yet Mr. Wallace was heir to all the vast estate, including the famous Wallace collection, since bequeathed to the State, which the Marquess was free to dispose of by will.

HOW TWO FORTUNES WERE GIVEN AWAY.

Lord Hertford had frequently spoken to Mr. Blount of his will, and expressed his intention of making another, but the second will was never made. Mr. Blount, however, had an opportunity of mentioning to Mr. Wallace certain legacies which Lord Hertford had spoken of, but which he had not carried out, and Mr. Wallace asked his friend to give him full particulars of any such promises which the Marquess had made. Mr. Blount told him of two—one of them amounting to sixty thousand pounds, which Lord Hertford had told him he meant to bequeath a gentleman who had married a lady to whom the Marquess had been left guardian. Immediately upon receiving this information, Mr. Wallace wrote cheques for the respective amounts and sent them to the people named!

THE MAN WITH THE MONEY BOX.

The farce of the "unemployed" procession, if the word be not too mild for what is fast becoming an intolerable nuisance, will surely soon have been sufficiently exposed to satisfy a credulous public, which has already wasted too many thousands of coppers. The experience of the Hackney local authorities, and the recognition of habitual beggars in the procession at Wandsworth, suggest that there was literal truth in the story of the man who could not take a situation because he "had to march with the unemployed," and one had the other day another example of the habitual lounger who is allowed to obtain sympathy and money under a false banner. "Why don't you work?" asked a gentleman appealed to in Fleet street to "remember the unemployed," and the man with the box, with the stock phrase which comes so readily to his lips, retorted: "Why don't you give me work?" "I will," said the gentleman, and, taking out his card, he handed it to the two or three who had stepped out of the procession. Everyone of the men could have obtained employment at the address on the card, not ten minutes' walk from the spot; but, though that was a fortnight ago, not one of the men has yet appeared, finding cadging, no doubt, more profitable than work.

SURGEON'S FAIRY WAND.

Nothing seems farther back in the history of man than the use of chloroform, yet the obituary list last week included the name of a man who was said to be the first human being to be subjected to its influence. When Mr. Gladstone cut his thumb he stood up and rested his hand on the table while the surgeon cut off the thumb with a knife—an act of courage which Paul Kruger matched when he took out his pocket knife and cut off his thumb himself. Those were the days before Mr. Simpson had cast his fairy wand over the surgeon's table. But though the first human being to be put under chloroform may still be alive—and need not, indeed, be very old—the statement that he was Dr. Watkins, who died last week at Newton-le-Willows, in Lancashire, is evidently a mistake. Dr. Watkins was certainly not the first man placed under the influence of chloroform by Dr. Simpson, who, before he tested the new anæsthetic on others, tried it upon himself. The dream of his life had been to soothe the pain of his patients, and before he realised his dream he had been almost driven, by the painful scenes of the operating theatre, to abandon medicine for the law.

THREE MEN UNDER A TABLE.

The human race should be grateful for his heroism in remaining at his studies. "I can think of naught else," he wrote when ether was introduced, but the beginning of the new era was on that night, in November, 1847, when three men sat round a supper table in an Edinburgh dining-room with glasses charged with chloroform! They were Dr. Simpson himself, with Dr. Keith and Dr. Duncan, and as they sat talking, all three began to inhale the fumes from the glasses. Suddenly the talking ceased, and three senseless men fell like dead bodies on the floor. For some minutes the room was as still as a grave, and then Dr. Simpson awoke. "This is good," he said, as he awoke and found Dr. Duncan snoring under the table and Dr. Keith creeping on to his feet. Eleven days later the first public trial of chloroform was made at the Edinburgh Infirmary, and in the interval Dr. Simpson administered the drug to about fifty people, of whom the late Dr. Watkins was doubtless one.

THE FIRST PATIENT UNDER CHLOROFORM.

The first patient ever operated upon under the influence of chloroform was a boy four or five years old, who could only speak Gaelic. He seemed frightened when the sprinkled handkerchief was held before his face, but fell asleep after a few inspirations. The boy was suffering from necrosis of one of the bones of the forearm, and Dr. Simpson thus described his experience in this historic case: "During this operation, and the subsequent examination of the wound of the finger, not the slightest evidence of the suffering of pain was given. He still slept on soundly, and was carried back to his ward in that state. Half an hour afterwards he was found in bed like a child newly awakened from a refreshing sleep, with a clear, merry eye and placid expression of countenance, wholly unlike what is found to obtain after ordinary etherisation. He stated that he had never felt any pain and felt none now. On being shown his wounded arm he looked much surprised, but neither cried nor otherwise expressed the slightest alarm."

THE ENEMIES OF A BLESSING.

The introduction of chloroform into general practice was not effected without a storm of prejudice and bigotry which combats every discovery and keeps back every great reform. On medical, moral and religious grounds the new anæsthetic was condemned, and a bitter controversy raged round Dr. Simpson and his assistants. But the doctor stood out bravely, and was bold enough to declare that every operation without chloroform was a piece of the most deliberate and cold-blooded cruelty. In 1860 he was awarded an international prize for "one of the most important benefits done to humanity," and in 1853 Dr. Simpson was informed that Queen Victoria had used chloroform at the birth of Prince Leopold, and was much pleased with the result. The triumph was complete, and chloroform took its place as the universal soother of pain under the surgeon's knife.

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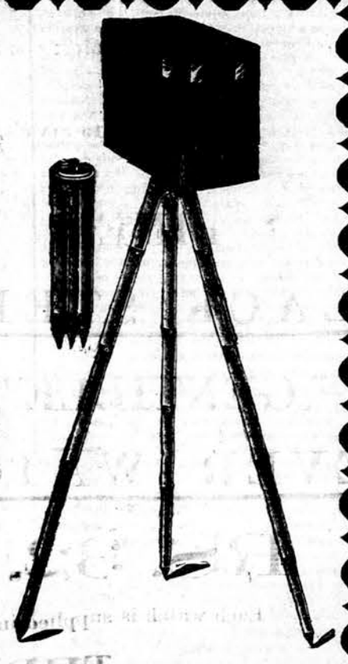

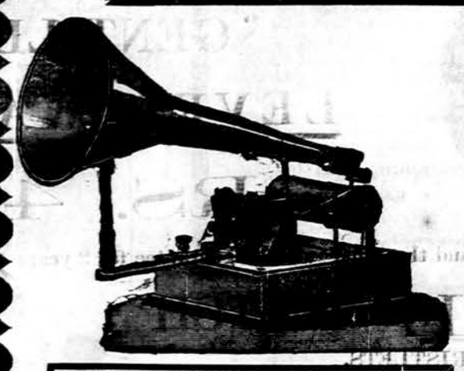

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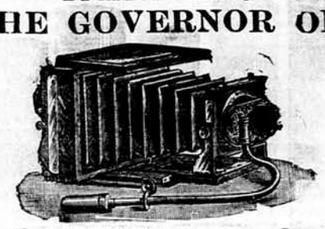

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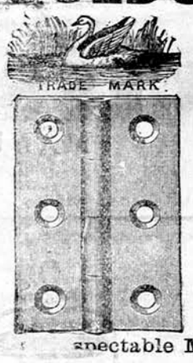

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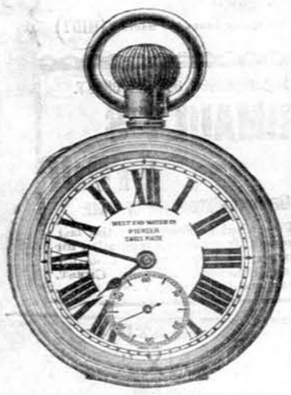

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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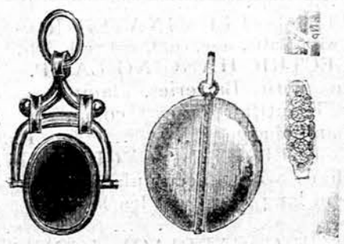

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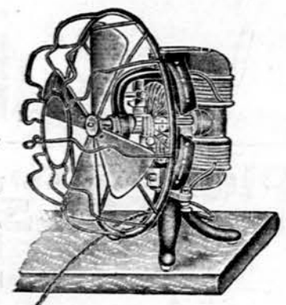

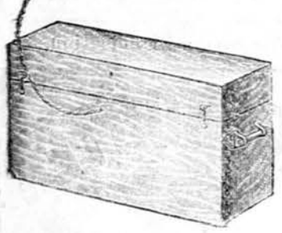

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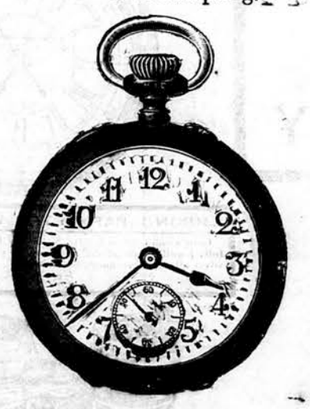

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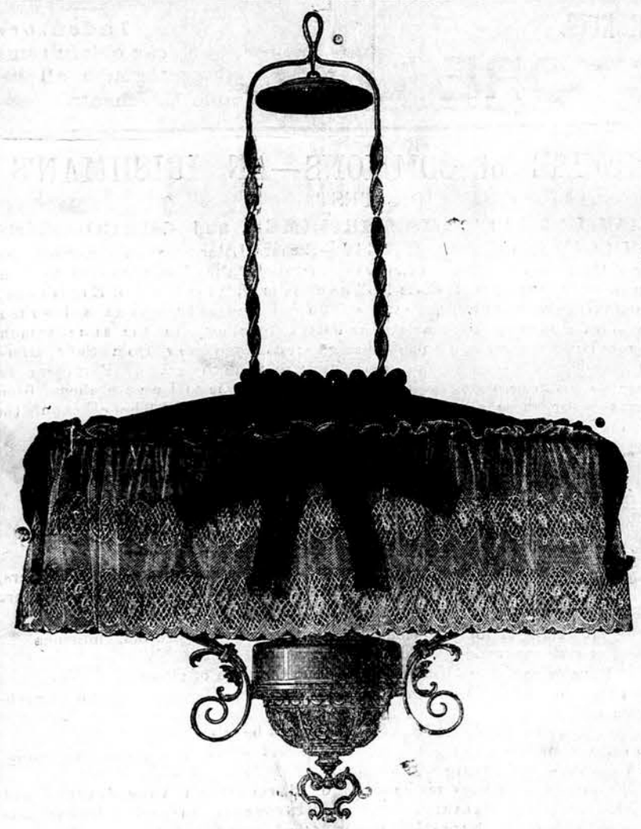

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue Vivienne, No. 18.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.